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JOURNAL.

VOLUME XLIX. NUMBER 20.
WHOLE NUMBER 2525.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1912.

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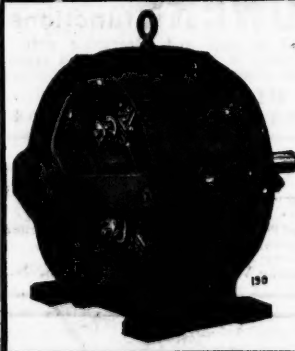
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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

Office No. 20 Vesey Street, New York.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1912.

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THE CHINESE REVOLUTION.

The imperialists of China in their fight against the leader of the revolutionists have no untrained man to face, not one who depends upon the blind loyalty of his followers to make up for his own lack of ability. On the contrary, the leader in the rebellion is an able military man, whose training has been of the best kind and whose career as a fighting man began as a naval officer. This director of the rebellion whose soldierly qualities are credited with having kept the forces of the revolutionists from degenerating into mobs is Li Yuan-hung, who is three years less than half a century old and is a native of Hupeh Province. After graduation at the Peiyang Naval College he was appointed an officer on the cruiser Chen-Yuan. He took part in the battle when China's fleet was smashed by Japan, and jumped overboard. Before the Boxer troubles Li went to Japan to study, and took with him twenty colleagues from the Hupeh army. Li is said to speak English fluently, having taken a course at a Western college. Knowing both foreign and native life, and being a man of literary as well as military attainments, he has an influence that a narrow-minded untraveled Chinaman cannot have on the people, for the views of such a man coincide with the aspirations of the young educated men of China.

The insurrection, unlike that begun in Canton early in 1910, broke out among the military. The artillery was the first to hoist the insurgents' flag, and the infantry followed. Most needed by the rebels were munitions of war. These could be obtained only by capturing some great arsenal. That at Hangyang was chosen for seizure. It was too strong for direct attack, so a ruse was tried. One hundred rebels disguised as imperialists clamored one day at its gates, claiming to be fugitives from Wuchang, then just captured by the rebels. The gates of the arsenal were opened. Once inside the rebels threw off their disguise, and the imperialists yielded without a blow. There the revolutionists obtained forty guns, ranging from five to seven centimeters, as well as a number of small mountain guns; 23,000 modern rifles and 3,000,000 rounds of cartridges. This arsenal was the munition center for the whole Hupeh Province, so that its capture proved a godsend to the revolutionists.

The scrupulous attention paid to the rights of foreign residents during this rebellion reflects the broad acquaintance with foreign governments which the directing head of the revolutionary movement seems to possess. Many difficulties confront the Manchus; the people hate them; they cannot trust their own troops; they are short of funds. These and other instructive details of the present turmoil in China are given in the Independent by the Rev. Charles Bone, a missionary who has lived for thirty years in Southern China and writes from Hong Kong, illustrating his article with several pictures, among which is one showing the American marines taking it easy just after landing at Shanghai on Nov. 4.

The Oriental Review, the Japanese magazine of New York, says that the revolutionists are not in principle opposed to foreign loans, but are simply opposed to the diversion of the proceeds of the loans from the objects for which they were intended—the building of the railroad—to the pockets of Manchu "grafters" and to fastening foreign domination upon the Chinese, leading eventually to foreign control of the mines and railways of China. The fear that nations interested in this loan might demand a supervision of China's affairs like that exercised in Egypt by Great Britain, which began with the protection of the financial interests of large English investors and grew practically into governing of the country. Even this did not arouse the people, and the revolution might never have been born but for certain disclosures that showed, or seemed to show, that men high up in the favor of the dynasty would get more benefit out of the loans than the country itself.

Among the many reforms to which the first President of the Chinese Republic pledged himself on his inaugura-

tion at the opening of the year none is more pregnant of hope for the future of the new republic than the announcement that the army and navy under the new government will be treated as national institutions, as they are among the leading Christian Powers. The bringing of soldiers together from different parts of the Empire for regular drilling has already had the effect of building up a spirit of unity and of bringing about a collision of ideas such as nothing else could do. Hand in hand with this military broadening of the popular mind has gone the quickening influence of the Chinese students who have been educated in foreign universities and have returned to China determined to bring their country into line with the progress of other nations.

In a reported newspaper interview with the Secretary of War, Mr. Stimson is quoted as saying in speaking of the Hay bill: "The proposed changes that will mean so much to the Army—so much that is bad, in my opinion—are tacked on to the Appropriations bill in the form of a rider. In that form they are much more likely to go through Congress and it would be difficult, if possible, even for the President to veto without killing the entire Appropriations bill. Of course there is a tradition in the Army that once for six months when an appropriation bill was vetoed the Service was maintained through the generosity of private citizens. That would be rather a heavy strain on patriotism these days, I imagine." If our honored Secretary of War will refer to our volume of 1876-7, Vol. 14, which he will find in the War Department library, he will discover on pages 497, 513, 640, 705, 754, 766, 769, a full account of the generous action of the New York and Philadelphia bankers in supplying the Army with money when Congress refused to pass the annual Appropriation bill. They would also have aided the Navy in this emergency, but for the fact that a different law governed that Service which made it impossible for Navy officers to transfer their pay accounts. The arrangement for paying Army officers originated with the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL which has, on more than one occasion, found opportunity to be of service to its constituents outside of the routine of newspaper publication. A suggestion made to the great banking house of Drexel, Morgan and Company, was promptly acted upon in that spirit of generous public service which is one of the distinguishing characteristics of Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan. Some time was required to arrange the preliminaries, but finally, on the 2d of July, 1877, Drexel, Morgan and Company, "for ourselves and our associates," issued a circular offering to advance officers of the Army ninety-five per centum of their pay accounts for July, August and September, charging the officer interest at the rate of six per cent per annum without commission or other charges of any kind, rendering him an account at the end of the period and remitting any balance due him. The associates of Messrs. Drexel, Morgan and Company were eighteen of the principal banking institutions in New York and Philadelphia, and the amount they agreed to advance was estimated at a million and a half of dollars. After executing the necessary papers certified to by some one of fourteen designated paymasters of the Army, the officer was able to draw a check against his account which was payable on presentation. How great a relief this was to our distressed Army can well be understood. The papers we published at the time show what an amount of detail was involved in this transaction, and the extent of the clerical service involved in keeping so many small accounts against which only the minimum charge was made.

In all the talk of changing the character of the Army posts little has been heard about the Cavalry, and Major Henry T. Allen, U.S. Cav., of the General Staff, writing in the Cavalry Journal, says that "it is certainly time to consider the question of combining organizations so as to maintain at suitable posts brigades of Cavalry that may at times be combined with other brigades to make divisions. Since the Civil War officers of the U.S. Cavalry have rarely had an opportunity of seeing a division or even a brigade of Cavalry in operation in our country; in fact, until recently whole Cavalry regiments assembled have been comparatively rare. No idea of uniformity nor of competition with Infantry should be considered. Cavalry should be rated on its own lines as to organization and equipment, and should in general be reckoned as a useful vigorous auxiliary of Infantry, whether in independent organizations or as divisional Cavalry. A regiment of fewer units is far more fit for divisional assignment than is the present organization, and in cases of detachment involves the regiment in fewer fractions. In these days, when economy is the watchword and when officers with troops are handling but a fraction of the men commensurate with their grades, it is advisable to approach the subject of Cavalry organization in a businesslike way, and to inquire carefully whether we are properly preparing for war." We like Major Allen's whole paper except this reference to economy being the watchword. The implication is that for the first time, or for one of the few times in the history of the Army, there has been the cry of economy. Why, that has been the spurious appeal against which the Army has had to contend for decades. Whenever a new politician reaches a position of prominence the chances are that he will seek popular approval by hawling about economy, and the most natural object of his frugality is, of course, the Army. There have been a few noteworthy exceptions to this rule of economy-loving politicians—men broad enough to see that the only real economy lies in providing the country with an adequate military force, but these men have unfortunately been

too few. More of the real solid military interests of the country have been sacrificed on the altar of "economy" than ever felt the knife of the peace faddists drawn across their throats. These economical gentlemen are harder to fight than the peace doctors, for they entrench themselves behind the barricades of a high financial purpose, and with a certain air of majesty constitute themselves the guardians of the Federal treasury.

Brig. Gen. Robert K. Evans signalizes the first year of his incumbency in the office of Chief of Division, Militia Affairs, with a report that takes a firm hold of several problems that have been annoying the National Guard for some years. He flatly asserts that Militia officers of the administrative staff departments are too numerous and too much in evidence, especially at the annual encampments. He calls attention to the fact that the presence of high ranking officers of these staffs breeds dissatisfaction as is testified to by the complaints that have reached his office. General Evans in his capacity as officer in charge of the annual national rifle matches for years came into close touch with the officers of the Organized Militia, and this experience enabled him to take up the duties of division chief with a good store of knowledge to draw from; so it may be taken for granted that his conclusions have not been hastily formed in this and other matters. No one who has attended state camps will deny that the staff and line officers of regiments have too often felt themselves thrust into the background, overshadowed as it were, by the high officers of the administrative staff and have returned from these camp tours very often with their enthusiasm dampened, their ardor diminished by the feeling that they did not have the opportunity to develop their work along their own lines without always feeling that they must step aside for this or that high staff officer. No one acquainted with the practical work of state camps will question the correctness of General Evans's assertion that no officer should be in camp unless he has legitimate duties to perform there. Camps are not for the parade of rank and personalities, but for practical work, and the division chief has touched a very sore spot in our Militia system when he comments on the tendency to make use of camps for other purposes than those of actual duty-doing. This is one of the advantages of having the Guard approximated to the Army; it gives an opportunity for Regular officers to speak plainly of faults in the state systems which might otherwise go on for years without condemnation. The judicial and restrained character of the language of the report makes all the more weighty the criticism it contains. The views on the question of a reserve and the term of enlistment are of great timeliness and should be carefully studied by members of Congress. A summary of the report appears in another column.

On the very day, Jan. 5, when the torpedoboot destroyers were caught in rough weather off Cape Hatteras the report of the Army Engineers on the inside water route from Boston to Mexico was submitted to Congress. If the recommendations therein set forth are carried out many of the perils of navigation associated with passing Hatteras will disappear, but the report suggests delaying work on certain sections till the Panama Canal is completed and its machinery can be made available. The report deals with the first section of the project, which is the part north of Beaufort, N.C. Between Beaufort and Chesapeake Bay an inland waterway twelve feet deep is recommended. This waterway will be provided by deepening the present canal between Beaufort Inland and Pamlico Sound from ten to twelve feet, by the purchase of the present Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal between Currituck Sound and Elizabeth River. The estimated cost of this section is \$5,400,000. The Chief of Engineers recommends the purchase of the Chesapeake Bay and Delaware River Canal at a price not to exceed \$2,500,000, and its alteration to a tide-level canal of twenty-five feet depth. The final cost of this canal is estimated at \$9,900,000. Plans are presented for a canal to run from the Delaware River at Bordentown, N.J., northeasterly thirty-four miles to Raritan Bay, at a total cost of \$45,000,000. From Long Island Sound to Narragansett Bay a canal is proposed eighteen feet deep with 125 feet width from Fishers Island Sound to the west side of Narragansett Bay, following the southern coast of Rhode Island. The total length would be thirty-six miles, and cost \$12,200,000. The board recommends deferring the work on the sections between the Delaware River and Boston until the Panama Canal is finished.

The Journal of the American Medical Association, in a discussion of typhoid fever and its prevention by vaccination, figures that "even if every man, woman and child were vaccinated the income to physicians from vaccinating 91,109,447 people every ten years would be only \$9,110,944, or \$911,094 each year. This would be an average of \$7 per year for each physician." Arguing from statistics of fever cases that would be prevented by the serum treatment, The Journal says that each physician "would lose \$88.46, his present average income from typhoid, so that his net loss through the introduction of vaccination would be \$81.46 per year, or \$814 in ten years, a total loss to the entire profession of \$10,589,800 a year, or \$105,898,000 every ten years. And," adds The Journal, "it is safe to say that had vaccination never been discovered physicians would to-day be making \$1,000 caring for small-pox patients where they now make \$1 for vaccinations. Yet the ignorant and the thoughtless still talk about the graft of vaccination."

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun sends the following to his paper: "The necessity for prompt legislative relief for the benefit of the Navy Pay Corps is being brought home to Maryland by the resignation of one officer and the breakdown of another because of overwork. Paymaster McGill R. Goldsborough, brother of Governor Goldsborough, will be detached from the battleship Florida, of which he is the paymaster, upon arrival of that vessel at Guantanamo, and will be returned to a naval hospital for treatment. A report of the Florida's medical officer, which reached Surgeon General Stokes to-day, describes Goldsborough as suffering from an acute nervous ailment, which is believed to be due to overwork as paymaster of the mammoth new battleship. While it is likely that the Paymaster will recover after a few weeks' treatment, it is thought by the authorities here that more likely Goldsborough will be compelled to retire. His retirement would be a distinct loss to the Service, since he is recognized as one of the most efficient of the officers in the paymaster's grade. Goldsborough has been ambitious to follow in the footsteps of Pay Dir. Worthington Goldsborough, of Cambridge, who was retired in 1896. Paymaster Goldsborough was appointed from Maryland in 1899, and nearly two years ago was promoted to the grade of lieutenant commander. He was recently transferred from the battleship North Dakota to the Florida. Asst. Paymaster Omar D. Conger, on duty at the Naval Academy, has tendered his resignation to the President, asking that he be allowed to quit the Service in order that he may accept a more lucrative position in civil life. The pay office for Annapolis and the Naval Academy, like practically every other office in the Service, has been swamped with work under the Meyer reorganization, and no relief has been granted. Conger is a son of former Senator Conger, of Michigan, and a brother of former Postmaster Conger, of this city. Upon the urgent recommendation of Paymaster General Cowie, Secretary Meyer has appealed to Congress for legislation providing for thirty additional paymasters in order to properly handle the work of the corps. With the rapid increase of ships and stations, and no increase in personnel, officers are being hard pressed, with the result that more than a dozen have left the Service within the past year, either being forced out by physical breakdown or, discouraged, having obtained more attractive positions in civil life. It is expected that Representative Talbot, as a member of the Naval Affairs Committee, will press the measure before the House."

The vaccination of the Army against typhoid is taken as an evidence of the rapid progress of medical science, but Capt. James M. Phalen, Med. Corps, U.S.A., in an address at a recent joint meeting of several pediatric societies said that it is twenty-five years since Frankel and Simonds immunized rabbits against typhoid and fifteen years since Pfeffer and Kolle and Wright almost simultaneously gave the first typhoid inoculations to man. Faulty methods of preparation of vaccine and false premises and prejudice operated against the spread of the idea of general human immunization against typhoid. When the Army took up the preparation of the vaccine with the usual thoroughness that characterizes military methods, there was no longer any question about the purity and power of the vaccine, and that fault has been eliminated. Captain Phalen describes the vaccine as prepared by Major Frederick F. Russell in the laboratory of the Surgeon General's office in Washington, and records some of his observations at the Columbus Barracks recruit depot. There each recruit is vaccinated against smallpox and typhoid on the day of his enlistment. The ill effects of the vaccination are only transient. Great care is taken to guard against the inoculation of those suffering from any illness, for it has been shown that ill effects follow when vaccine is given to the sick, aged, or debilitated, as latent infections may be stirred to activity by the injection. The discomfort and pain from the typhoid vaccination is comparable with those of the lighter cases of vaccinia following smallpox inoculation. Although the German and British armies have led in the matter of typhoid vaccination, the most convincing proof of the value of the prophylaxis is to be found in the records of our own Army. Up to the present time more than sixty thousand men of the U.S. Army have been vaccinated, and in a period covering nearly three years only twelve cases of typhoid have developed and no death has occurred. The question now confronting the Army surgeon is how long the immunization lasts. Col. R. H. Firth, of the British Army Medical Corps, after a statistical study of the question in the British Colonial army in India, places the period of immunization at thirty months, but Leishman thinks the inoculation should be given every two years. In the U.S. Army the orders are that for the present inoculation shall be given at each enlistment. Typhoid inoculation is still in the highly experimental stage.

The difference between military and civilian construction of dams is illustrated in a striking manner in the January-February Professional Memoirs, the journal of the Corps of Engineers, U.S.A., by the appearance of two articles on dams, one by Capt. Amos A. Fries, Corps of Engrs., on the failure of the Austin (Pa.) dam, and the other by Mr. C. H. Tisdale on the dam now being built at Hales Bar, Tennessee River. Captain Fries does not mince his language in speaking of the catastrophe. "Although the dam started to give way in January, 1910," he says, "and an engineer, called in, submitted plans for strengthening it, the company owning and operating the dam let the summer of 1910 pass without spending a dollar to strengthen the dam, and in utter defiance of the warning of January, 1910, allowed the reservoir to fill." He suggests in pleasing contrast to the reckless disregard of the requirements in dam design and construction the account of the dam at Hales Bar. This is being built by a private company, but under a contract with the United States. It is safe to say that as the work progresses the inspection by the U.S. Engineers will not permit any such conditions to exist as those which produced the wholesale loss of life at Austin. In the same issue is published the address of Brig. Gen. William H. Rixby, Chief of Engineers, U.S.A., delivered before the National Rivers and Harbors Congress at Washington on Dec. 7 last. It gives a résumé of the progress and needs of the country in the matter of river and harbor improvements in 1911. In this he pleads for a larger development of waterways with moderate depth, say, from six to nine feet, than of short sections for deeper draft. The powers of light draft boats to carry on a large commerce on shallow

rivers has been amply demonstrated, and this type of craft should be catered to more than formerly. Municipal ownership of terminal facilities is advocated, and attention is called to the desirability of considering Federal and state legislation requiring all railroad lines to transfer to water lines and to give through bills of lading. This inclusion of interstate commerce arrangements in the scope of the Army Engineers' duties shows how their work has been enlarged.

It would be instructive to know how the observations of the officers of the Medical Corps, U.S.A., as to the effect of the heat in Texas last summer upon the soldiers, compare with the results of the studies made by distinguished medical men of Europe during the extreme heat on the Continent at the same time. Dr. de Fleury, the eminent French physician, has just made an exhaustive report on the weakening effect upon the human system of prolonged solar heat. He says that following the great heat there was an unusually large number of cases of dysenteriform enteritis and appendicitis, with enlargement of the liver, and in some the disturbances have not entirely passed away even yet. Other persons who did not seem much affected at the time suffer now from gastro-intestinal disturbances, congestion of the liver or some cutaneous affection of digestive origin. The most important factor, he thinks, is the diversion of the water in the organism from the kidneys to the skin, so that fluids are excreted by the skin almost entirely. Poisonous products are thus retained in the body as the sweat eliminates but a comparatively small proportion of them in comparison with the kidneys. The arterial pressure also suffers from the excessive loss of fluids in the sweat, the heart showing on auscultation unmistakable signs of fatigue. The result of all these factors is a congestion and overworking of the liver, similar to the effect on the liver of residence in a tropical climate. Persons who lived mainly on fruits and vegetables escaped the above gastro-intestinal disturbances. Milk and eggs seemed to have a more injurious action than well cooked meat once a day, thoroughly masticated. The effect of a killing sun heat in incapacitating a fighting force is described by a paper in the current Proceedings of the Naval Institute by Charles O. Faulin who, in telling of the activities of the American Navy in the Orient in recent years, relates that a landing force from the U.S.S. Hartford and Wyoming in Formosa in 1867 was virtually rendered hors de combat by heat prostration after a six-hour march under a sun of ninety-two degrees.

If of the making of books there is no end, it may with equal truth be said that of the organizing of societies there seems to be no end. We have just received a circular relative to the "International Conference on People's Baths and School Baths," to be held at The Hague next August. Among the subjects to be discussed are "Military Baths," and "The Relation Between Public Baths and Public Health." Just why there should be a conference on that subject any more than on any other is not plain. Everybody recognizes the relation between every act of the individual and the public weal, but that is not to say that international conferences should attempt to dictate in the matter of regulation. If this thing keeps on, everyone's life will be regulated according to the program of some international society or "conference." Commendable as all such movements are in spirit, they hold a larger danger in the diminishing of the individual, which Tennyson had in mind when he wrote "the individual withers." After rules for bathing are laid down for us, we shall next have an international conference on "The Danger of Oversleeping," with special references to the loss of time in industry and the Army. Mr. Thomas A. Edison, who believes that four or five hours is enough for any one to sleep, may be drawn on to supply convincing data from his personal experience, and doubtless it will be proved that many battles in the world's history have been lost by too much devotion to the charms of Morpheus. We have been told within the last year or two by distinguished military writers like Col. F. N. Maude, of the British army, that in such campaigns as that of Ulm and Austerlitz Napoleon achieved his successes by sitting up till after midnight, getting off his despatches and orders, while his enemies went to bed early in the evening and waited till dawn to send out their orders which were hours behind those of the Corsican who realized the importance of time.

Lieut. Col. W. P. Richardson, 1st Lieuts. Robert L. Weeks and Glen E. Edgerton, U.S.A., the Board of Road Commissioners for Alaska, have presented their annual report showing a total disbursement of \$266,777.95. With the exception of a rather late spring the season was unusually favorable to the progress of construction work. Warm dry weather prevailed generally throughout the territory and made it possible for the crews to work most effectively, and allowed their work to become in a measure settled before being subjected to the attack of water. Continued warm dry weather produces, however, another condition worth noting here; and that is, extreme high water in all streams fed by glaciers, of which there are very many in Alaska, and a number along the Valdez-Fairbanks Road. The destructive effect of these streams during the past season was very considerable. The increased mileage for the season is shown by a comparison of the totals for the past two years: Miles, wagon roads, 1910, 759, 1911, 800; miles, winter sled roads, 1910, 507, 1911, 534; miles, trails, 1910, 662, 1911, 1,107; miles trails temporarily staked (winter), 1910, 492, 1911, 450. Petitions for roads greatly needed with the roads in progress would require an expenditure of \$1,600,000 and this would not provide for important roads which it will be necessary to construct before any considerable agricultural development can be expected.

The police of New York and of other cities, for that matter, might read with profit that part of Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston's book, "Memories of Two Wars," where he tells of the parade of his Kansas regiment in San Francisco on July 4, 1898, prior to the departure for the Philippines. Colonel Funston was riding a fiery high-strung horse to which the noise of the day was maddening. The hoodlum men and big boys had unrestrained license. They were well supplied with firecrackers and the helpless officers on their horses were from their standpoint fair game. "The clubbing of these miscreants would have been a positive pleasure to any right-minded man. Their actions were

a disgrace to the city." Funston's horse, probably the worst of the lot, became wild with terror after half a dozen cannon crackers had been exploded under him, and charged and reared from one side of the street to the other, often endangering the lives of the people that thronged the sidewalks. One big ruffian, having made a bad throw, lighted another cracker and under the very nose of a policeman ran into the street and tried to throw it under the colonel's horse. Right then and there, confesses the general, murder came into his heart and he made a hard and conscientious effort to kill the hoodlum. With his saber he cut at him with all his strength. Only a quick jump backward saved the tough from death or severe injury as the point of the blade passed within six inches of his throat. "I deeply regretted my failure," writes General Funston, "and would have been willing to take my chances with any American jury as to the outcome. I had seen too many good men go down to death to have any more compunctions about killing a hoodlum of that type than about dispatching a savage dog." Finally the ordeal of that parade was over, but General Funston says he has been in few battles in which he would not rather take his chances than to repeat the performance.

When Gustavus Vasa Fox retired from the Navy Department at the end of the Civil War he did not have money enough to carry him to his home in Massachusetts. Such was his reward for his efficient service as the chief assistant of Mr. Welles in the Navy Department, and in many respects the head of the Navy. A similar case is that of Mr. Holmes E. Offley, who during the Civil War was the Navy Department chief clerk, having charge of the Volunteer Navy records and constantly called upon by Secretary Welles for confidential military duty. On this ground the friends of Mr. Offley ask for the passage of the bill now before Congress placing him upon the retired list of the Navy with the rank of lieutenant. They cite the statement of Secretary Welles that Mr. Offley made frequent applications for sea duty, but the Secretary would not consent to his leaving the Department, that Admiral Foote stated he desired to appoint Mr. Offley on his staff, but the Secretary would not let him go. Admirals Davis, Wyman, Dewey, Schley and many others say his services were military and that in Grant's Administration he performed the duties of Assistant Secretary and Chief Clerk combined, with no Navy officers on duty in the Secretary's office and no Judge Advocate General's office.

President Taft and Secretary of the Navy Meyer will head a distinguished array of speakers who will participate in the annual convention of the Navy League of the United States, to be held in Washington on Feb. 22 and 23. The convention will really extend throughout three days, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, as the delegates will make a trip to Annapolis to visit the Naval Academy on Saturday, Feb. 24. The President will address a mass meeting on Friday, Feb. 23, in the Memorial Continental Hall, D.A.R. On Washington's Birthday the convention will pay its respects to the memory of the Father of Our Country by visiting his tomb at Mount Vernon, and the annual dinner will take place in the evening. Thirty-three states and the territory of Hawaii will be represented at the convention. Probably the largest delegation will come from the Pacific coast, where the people more fully appreciate the necessity of an adequate Navy. The League has between five and six thousand active members, among whom are prominent men in every walk of life. President Taft is an honorary member, and Theodore Roosevelt heads the list of honorary vice-presidents.

The prompt action taken by defenders of the British army in the case of a libel of the service should be an example everywhere to those who resent the attacks on the Army by muckrakers and others. Wilfrid S. Blunt recently published in London a book entitled, "Gordon at Khartoum," and in it used these words of the British force under General Stewart: "These English soldiers are mere murderers. What are they? A mongrel scum of thieves from Whitechapel and Seven Dials." I desire in my heart to see every man of Stewart's host butchered in their turn and sent to hell." The publication aroused vigorous protest. Gen. Sir Alfred Turner, Mr. Hunt, M.P., and others took up the matter, and a committee of officers was formed to bring the libel to the attention of the government. Blunt is a justice of the peace in Sussex County, and a petition to the Lord Chancellor has been prepared pointing out the unfitness to hold such a public position of any man who so grossly insults His Majesty's forces. A formal inquiry into Blunt's fitness is demanded.

Last summer's great heat in Europe may result in a demand for a modification of the uniform in the British army to accommodate it to such conditions. At least the London United Service Gazette advocates knickerbockers for wear with puttees, saying that hundreds of men engaged in brigade training were struck down by the roadsides, etc., partly owing to the unusual heat, but by far the greater number of them would have got through their day's work had they been clothed and handled with ordinary common sense. The only thing that is right about the infantry soldier's service dress is the color. Service representatives in the House of Commons might inquire why general officers are so stupid as to take their men in full marching order along dusty roads during abnormal heat, while the transport wagons which follow the exhausted and fainting troops are not utilized to relieve the soldiers of their packs.

Beginning with the January number the Rundschau Zweier Welten (Review of Two Worlds) has passed again into the management of the Viereck Publishing Company. The English name of the periodical will henceforth be "Review of Two Worlds," instead of "The German Current Literature," but the editorial policy will be in the main unchanged. The magazine will be edited by George Sylvester Viereck and Louis Viereck, former member of the German Reichstag, with the cooperation of Dr. Edward J. Wheeler, editor-in-chief of Current Literature. Their policy will be, in the words of Mr. Theodore Roosevelt, "to keep alive a thorough knowledge of German in this country, and to interpret American events to our readers beyond the ocean."

REPORT CHIEF DIVISION OF MILITIA AFFAIRS

Holding that, if it requires five years to make a good soldier out of a Regular who is drilled every day, it would take several times five years to make dependable soldiers out of National Guardsmen, who spend less than a week in camp and have only twenty-four drills annually. Brig. Gen. Robert K. Evans, Chief Division of Militia Affairs, in his annual report argues against lengthening the term of enlistment as is proposed by the Hay bill. Again, if it be assumed that five years in the Guard will make a good soldier, it is not seen how an adequate force, considering the size of the Regular Army and the Organized Militia, could ever be obtained for national defense. General Evans admits that five years' training will make a better soldier than three years; but what is needed, he says, is not a small number of men highly trained, but a large force with a reasonable amount of training. Hence the conclusion of the report is that "the adoption of a five-year term would constitute an error which would be far-reaching in its ultimate effects upon the defense of the United States."

Passing to the cognate subject of a national reserve, the report calls attention to the fact that, whereas the Militia organizations show 96 per cent. of the enlisted peace minimum strength, they contain only about 42 per cent. of the war strength to which they would immediately be raised. Hence, at the call for the Guard, as part of the first line, there would be a deficiency of 58 per cent., which would have to be made up by newly enlisted raw men or the organizations would have to take the field at less than half their strength. If the want were supplied by fresh recruits there would be a weakening, because of the old men employed in instructing the recruits. In either case the purpose of the present Federal appropriations—to have trained and equipped troops ready for an immediate call—would be largely defeated. Those who have served in the Militia or the Regular Army could be used, he believes, to make up a reserve subject to call for a certain term of years, during which time they would not be expected to attend military instruction, other than voluntarily for a short period at an annual encampment. General Evans thinks this kind of reserve would be "very popular" among National Guardsmen, "as they would be proud to have their name on the list of Federal Reserves," an optimistic feeling we are not prepared to share at this early date. To supply the Militia with a trained reserve General Evans thinks that only four provisions should be put on our statute books: First, the enlistment period should be seven years, not less than two nor more than three of which should be with the colors and the rest on furlough in the reserves; second, every military organization in the service of the United States should be composed of three classes—those serving with the colors, a sufficient number of men composed of those last furloughed from the reserve to raise the organization to war strength, and, lastly, the thirty per cent. reserve held in depots and garrisons to replace losses in the field; third, reserve officers to be made a part of the permanent organization of all regiments and the C.A.C., with certain requirements as to selection and examination laid down in the report; fourth, in time of war the President is authorized to issue orders to such number of reserve officers as he may see fit. As one considers the field that these four provisions are expected to cover, one is impressed with the idea that they are not so simple as they look, but General Evans may reply that that must be true of any plan for making a reserve out of the hodge-podge system of military service with which this country has been struggling along for decades, and in this we should heartily agree with him.

MILITIA PAY BILL—TOO MUCH STAFF.

The Militia Pay bill is favored on the general ground that the "limit of sacrifice that can be asked of the Militia under the present laws and without compensation has just about been reached. This statement is based on almost universal reports received as to the amount of sacrifice required and upon an examination of the figures showing the strength of the organizations."

Taking strong ground against the dominance of state camps by the officers of the administrative staff departments, General Evans says that the organization of these departments in the Militia is not as satisfactory as that of the line organizations. "As a rule the number and rank of the officers in the staff departments are considerably in excess of the requirements of the duties to be performed. The evils resulting are particularly apparent at state encampments. Staff officers of the organizations in camp should perform the functions of their office; but instead of that the work is generally performed by officers of the staff departments, this resulting in lack of practice by the staff organizations in their duties. A further objection to the presence in camp of so many high ranking officers of the administrative staff departments is the dissatisfaction it engenders among the line officers, as is evidenced by the information received in this office. An officer's rank should be a measure of his importance and responsibilities, and no officer should be permitted to attend encampments who has no legitimate duties to perform thereat suitable to his grade. A lesser objection, but one nevertheless worthy of consideration, to the presence at encampments of unnecessary staff officers is in the amount of Federal funds diverted to their pay and transportation, which might be expended by the state or territorial authorities to better advantage for other purposes." These suggestions should result in an early change in the manner of conducting state camps, especially as regards the presence of high staff officers with little to do and the devoting of the money now spent for their pay to other more practical purposes.

Of the different branches of the National Guard General Evans believes the Signal troops to be the least satisfactory in organization, a condition due not to inherent weakness in the personnel, but to the fact that only recently has the organization of field companies of the Signal Corps been prescribed in the Regular Army, and sufficient time has not elapsed to enable the Guard to conform thereto. The progress made in the year by the Militia signalmen toward Army standards augurs well for the future of that arm. In general the organization of the line of the Militia now conforms to that of the Army up to and including brigades. Of the five states having divisional organizations none conforms to that prescribed for the Army, in that all are deficient in some of the units required to constitute a division.

At the date of the report, Oct. 16, 1911, the strength of the Organized Militia was 9,172 officers and 108,816 enlisted men, compared with 9,155 officers and 110,505 enlisted men in 1910, a net decrease of 1,672. The largest decrease was in New York, which had twenty-nine officers and 556 men fewer than the year before. Ohio showed a gain of 371 men and eight officers. Thirty-four

states showed a decrease in enlisted men, and one state, Delaware, remained unchanged.

General Evans is convinced that every National Guard soldier should be supplied with at least two olive-drab shirts, two pairs of service breeches, and one pair, preferably two pairs, of good marching shoes, in addition to the other articles of uniform. By being improperly provided with clothes the soldier finds he cannot keep himself clean and tidy, and consequently loses his self-respect, besides having his health endangered by the want of dry clothes to change into on getting wet.

While the degree of efficiency in the states continues to range from a high standard in some states to an almost negligible status in others, some progress has been made in the year, but unfortunately the states most deficient are making the least progress. Here the trouble seems to be in inadequate state appropriations and lack of correlation of effort in obtaining the best results from instruction. This last defect is being remedied by the detailing of a Regular Army officer from the active list to each state and territory. Far-reaching results may be expected from the collection of data by which the Division can formulate for the states a more nearly uniform system of instruction, which is now practically like things in "Pinafore" largely at sixes and sevens. The states with the poorest training may come to have the system possessed by the best states. But even with all this attained there still must be a lack of complete uniformity, since the training must vary with the varying laws of the different commonwealths. A large measure of reform may be accomplished by attaching more importance to the office of Adjutant General, who, besides being military adviser to the Governor, is largely consulted by the Legislature in regard to proposed military laws, and who "generally has more voice in shaping the military policy of his state than any other single individual. It is not too much to state, therefore, that the efficiency of the Militia of any state is almost entirely dependent upon the kind of man holding the office of adjutant general. Where the A.G. is progressive and able, the Militia moves steadily forward; where he is appointed or elected for reasons other than military, but slight progress obtains." Over the selection of the A.G. the Federal Government has no control, but the report recommends that, in view of the dual relation of the A.G. to the state and the War Department, Section 12 of the Militia Law be amended so as to combine the positions of A.G. and disbursing officer, defining his duties and providing a graded salary, depending upon the size of the state force with which he is connected. Such officer would be designated by the President. Like his predecessor, General Weaver, General Evans believes this legislative change would bring material benefit.

The report of General Evans suggests that the provision by which the uniforms of enlisted men of the National Guard should remain the property of the Federal Government, although worn, should be extended to the men of the Regular Army. Some states are now solving the shoe problem by an arrangement between the soldier and the state whereby the shoes become the man's property if he serves his full enlistment, and if he does not so serve he pays a certain amount toward the original cost of the shoes. It is not deemed advisable to make any such arrangement as to uniforms on account of the danger of uniforms falling into unauthorized hands. The number of rifles reported as improperly cared for is less than in the preceding year, but the large number still shows a degree of carelessness that gives special point to the expectation that hereafter throughout the Militia will be made provision for taking proper care of the gun. General Evans says that armory instruction is the basis of the entire instruction of the state soldier, and that if this foundation is weak the whole training must be weak. This is the condition unhappily that exists generally throughout the country, for the armories as a common thing are inadequate. There is an awakening interest in this respect, but much is still to be done. The failure to provide the Militia of the District of Columbia with a suitable armory must have a bad effect on the states, for there the National Government is expected to have a proper armory.

In many states there should be a reassignment of companies to battalions and regiments, which would tend to increase the regimental esprit by bringing the companies into closer union. In some states there is an overlapping of regiments territorially which might be overcome by reorganization. The instruction of the Infantry of the Militia shows considerable progress. Close order drills disclose increased efficiency, which in turn leads to increased efficiency in more important duties, a view that may interest those who have held that the value of close order drills has been decreasing.

CAVALRY—ARTILLERY—TARGET PRACTICE—INSTRUCTION.

The great trouble in making the state Cavalry effective, says the report, is that there is an inadequate supply of horses, and consequently the trooper is untrained in the use of the horse. It is a waste of public funds to ship men and hired horses to distant camps for instruction in the school of the trooper, and it is unwise also to place untrained troops in extended maneuvers when they have not been educated up to the work. The report suggests an amendment to Section 1661, Revised Statutes, permitting states and territories to purchase a limited number of horses and providing for their forage and maintenance. To bring about higher training the Militia Cavalry organizations should be ordered, dismounted, to large Cavalry posts of the Regular Army, and there be properly mounted and trained by selected officers. "The Regular Cavalry may be heard in protest against this plan, but the Regular Army within the continental limits of the United States is nothing less than a military school. There is no reason why organizations should not be permitted to enter this school as well as individuals." Conditions have so changed in the last few years that it is no longer possible to organize Volunteer Cavalry except with great difficulty. In the West the cowboy has practically disappeared, and even the Indian is here and there seen in his automobile. Trained riders are becoming fewer every year for nowadays few business interests require mounted work. Henceforth we must expect to train our troopers from men of whom probably ninety per cent have never been on a horse.

In the Coast Artillery Reserve such progress has been made that the states are now furnishing about one-third the number of the reserves considered necessary by the chief of C. A. In the coming year it is hoped that armories will be equipped with dummy armament and accessories as follows: San Francisco, San Diego, Boston, Eighth, Ninth and Thirteenth New York districts, and Savannah. Pennsylvania is among the states that has no Coast Artillery Reserve, although it ought to have, considering its important port. At the beginning of the fiscal year of 1910 a computation based on the shortage of sanitary units in the event of the mobilization of the First Field Army showed that the sanitary organization available within the area prescribed fell eleven-twelfths short of requirements and it was known that no better showing could be made in other parts

of the United States. The progress of the Militia officers at the camps of instruction for Infantry officers has been such that the problem now presents itself of arranging in future camps for the division of the student officers into classes so that the more advanced might not be held back by the newcomers. In the year 2,063 Militia officers took part in this instruction, which was given by 158 regular officers. Pennsylvania, with 395 officers, led the list for student officers.

The improvement in small-arms practice in the year has not been what was expected. An increase in men qualified is offset by a decrease in the number firing. The best policy seems to be to discourage practice for selected individuals with the sole object of competition and to give a larger part of the allotted funds to target practice of organizations. The present system of practice tends to develop target shots without due regard to modern battlefield conditions and certainly with less attention to the tactical side. Competition, while affording some stimulus to shooting, is carried too far in the Guard, having become the end rather than the means. In Field Artillery firing, there is in some states the idea that substantially all the money spent in ammunition should be devoted to small-arms practice. This view should be corrected at once since in some states there is no Field Artillery target practice whatever. The target practice of the Coast Artillery Reserves, on the contrary, shows the most gratifying and steady progress. The report recommends that steps be taken to allow an increased number of shots per company. The division plans to publish annually a G.O. or circular, giving the results of the target practice for that year.

That the garrison school course does not meet the needs of the National Guard is the belief of the Division Chief, as it does not take into sufficient account the lack of military training on the part of the student officers. He would rather have concentration of study on subjects directly affecting field efficiency. The greater benefit now derived from those schools comes rather from the closer intimacy between Regular and Militia officers than from the course itself. In the future, assignments of inspector-instructors from the Regular Army will be made with a view to having one for duty with the equivalent of every Infantry brigade, the expectation being to make an officer available for duty as inspector-instructor of each regiment and separate battalion of Infantry or its equivalent of other troops. Their mileage should be covered by a special appropriation, rather than as a Regular Army expense. Greatly increased efficiency is expected to result from these assignments. In the year there were twenty-seven retired officers of the Army on duty with the National Guard, while the detail of non-commissioned officers comprised 105. To meet the drain on the enlisted personnel by this assignment, legislation is recommended to permit the President to increase the number of sergeants by 225.

To the criticism of the fact that no provision was made during the Texas mobilization for a regular program of instruction for the Militia officers attending there, the report replies that the camps were in no sense maneuver camps or camps of instruction, but strictly concentration or mobilization camps, in which the Regular officers were busy at their various duties, and the Militia officers were authorized to attend merely as observers. In a long discussion toward the end of the report of the question of the national defense and the welding of the National Guard and the Regulars into a homogeneous force, General Evans says that the proposed proportion in the amalgamation of one Regular to two Guardsmen is impossible, owing to the present lack of balance in the organization. The proper persons to correct the present situation in the Militia are the National Guard authorities of the states, and these are emphatically told of the absolute necessity of reversing the present plan of continuing to increase the Infantry at the expense of all the other troops. This warning is not to be taken as a suggestion that existing Infantry organizations be disbanded.

A NAVY OFFICER FOR SECRETARY.

In the belief that our present naval organization shows an unpreparedness as bad as that of more than half a century ago, Rear Admiral S. B. Luce, U.S.N., retired, discusses the suggestion that the United States might advantageously imitate the example of Great Britain and place a naval officer of rank and experience at the head of the Navy, instead of drawing our Secretary of the Navy from civil life. The practice of the English navy, he maintains in the December Proceedings of the Naval Institute, cannot consistently be used as a precedent, owing to the dissimilarity in the functions of the governing head of the British navy. The First Lord of the Admiralty, equivalent to our Secretary, it is true, is taken from civil life, but whereas he has a seat in Parliament and can advocate in person on the floor the adoption of a given naval policy and can be called to account there also, the American Secretary has to be content with communicating with Congress in writing, which very few read. The English admirals who a century ago became First Lords were, for distinguished services, elevated to the peerage, and in consequence took their seats in the House of Lords or were elected to the House of Commons. This gave them valuable experience in public affairs and an intimate acquaintance with the leading men who controlled the foreign policy of the state, advantages denied to American naval officers. Of this class were Admirals Lord Anson, Sir Charles Saunders, Sir Edward Hawke, Lord Keppel, Lord Howe, the Earl of St. Vincent, Lord Barham and others. But Admiral Luce believes that naval officers are not fitted by training or habits of thought for making good ministers of state, and that England's experience proves this.

Of Admiral Lord Keppel, it has been said, that when First Lord of the Admiralty he allowed his personal animosity to Lord Rodney to get the better of him so far that he recalled Rodney from the command in the West Indies in "a manner the least considerate and most summary that can well be imagined." It so happened that the order for his recall from the West Indies crossed the despatch bearing Lord Rodney's account of his victory of April 12, 1782, over the French under de Grasse. "It is assumed," says the American essayist, "that such professional jealousy would be out of the question with a civilian First Lord." It is conceded that in the English navy at least the weight of evidence is decidedly in favor of a civilian to preside over the navy. In all this discussion the fact seems to be taken for granted that the only thing to guard against in the position of the head of the Navy is the professional jealousy of high naval officers. While it is hard to believe that such jealousy would exist to the extent supposed, it might be well worth questioning whether such jealousy, even if it did exist, would not be preferable to those political considerations, those pandering to office-seeking ambition, which may easily arise in the case of a naval secretary who at the outset of his

portfolio career might have been conscientious in the highest degree, but in whom popular adulation had awakened the belief that higher political honors awaited him just around the corner. Admiral Luce, whose paper deals with the Board of Naval Commissioners as existing from 1815 to 1842 in the United States, asserts that with the abolishing of this board the military head of our military marine and the office charged with the conduct of the war were abolished at the same time, and that our "naval organization is no more prepared for war to-day than it was sixty-nine years ago." Nothing has been substituted in its place, despite the oft-repeated claim that the chiefs of bureau really took the place of the commissioners, when, as a matter of fact, as Admiral Luce holds, the chiefs were too much engrossed with the affairs of their own bureaus to bother with the general management of the Navy.

OPINIONS OF OUR WAR SECRETARY.

In an interview given to the reporters after a visit to ex-President Roosevelt at Oyster Bay the Secretary of War, Mr. Stimson, said:

"I am and have been for many years a close, personal friend of Theodore Roosevelt and of William H. Taft. I have never in the past and do not now find it difficult in the slightest degree to be loyal to both of those friendships. I joined Mr. Taft's Cabinet after consultation with Colonel Roosevelt and on Colonel Roosevelt's advice. I have never believed that Colonel Roosevelt will be a candidate against Mr. Taft, and after talking to Colonel Roosevelt to-day I find no reason to change my mind."

Secretary Stimson came to New York Friday evening, Jan. 5, to review the 71st Regiment. On Saturday he went down the bay to inspect Forts Wadsworth, Hamilton and Hancock and to size up the Coast Artillery work. What he saw pleased him.

"The inspection satisfied me that our sea coast artillery is in splendid shape," said the Secretary. "New York needn't get nervous with such defenses at its front door. The enemy that tried to batter a way into the harbor would have a sad time of it. But I am almost afraid to say much along that line because I fear that many people, especially out in the Middle West, think that as long as we have good Coast Artillery and impregnable harbor defenses we don't need a strong mobile Army."

"The coast defenses can't do everything. The most they can do is to protect the coast cities and keep an enemy from getting close enough to kill or damage. They are effective against sea raiders, but if the enemy found a landing somewhere else along the coast the forts could be walked into from behind if there wasn't an effective mobile army to engage him. We must not let the fact of our splendid seacoast defenses lull us into the belief that it is not necessary to maintain an effective army that can be mobilized rapidly."

The Secretary said that the matter that is occupying his attention mostly these days is the proposition to abolish the General Staff and to increase the period of enlistment to five years.

"All I want," he said, "is to get that matter before the country so that it can be discussed adequately."

"Elihu Root's great reforms in Army organization, instituted about ten years ago, are just beginning to bear fruit. The General Staff has made good. The War College and the line and staff schools at Leavenworth have done great things for the Army. And now it is proposed to take a step backward, a long step. At least these proposed changes should be presented to Congress in the form of a separate bill, so that there could be free discussion."

"I know," continued the Secretary, "that there is considerable misapprehension here and there as to the value of the General Staff. Many people do not know of the hard work done by these officers or of what value their study and interchange of ideas is to the Army. Not so long ago General Wood, the Chief of Staff, and myself were on our way to inspect a small fort near the Mexican border. Wood was in civilian dress. Just in front of us in the train sat a couple of enlisted men who were talking about us. They had heard that the Secretary and General Wood were going to visit the fort. 'That fellow Wood is the head of the General Staff,' said one of the soldiers."

"Well, he has it pretty soft," said the other. "Those guys sit around in Washington and get \$8,000 a year for doing nothing."

"Never mind," said his friend; "don't you worry. I've got it straight that they are going to wipe out that bunch and make 'em go to work."

"And you can imagine," said the Secretary, "how hard it was for Wood and me to keep our faces straight. But that shows what notions get into people's heads."

Mr. Stimson thinks it would be a big mistake to increase the period of enlistment. It would cause more desertions and would make it impossible for the United States to prepare gradually a reserve familiar with military discipline and used to the handling of arms.

"It would go against our American ideas," said the Secretary. "Put a man in the Army five years and he becomes unfitted for any other kind of work. On the other hand, with a short period of enlistment, we could run in a few years hundreds of thousands through the Service and have to draw on in case of war a well prepared force of men who had been of use to their country in commercial or industrial life. It doesn't disorganize a company or a regiment to inject recruits plentifully. When the Mexican affair was on we put into the 11th Cavalry as many recruits as there were veteran men, and in five months' time the 11th was a regiment to delight your eye. I am in favor of a very short term, perhaps six months. Now, however, we are trying to hold on to what we've got."

Secretary Stimson talked about the War Department before the women's branch of the Civic Federation at the Waldorf, explaining that the care of the Army was less than half of the Department's work. In other countries, he said, there were three departments to do the work that was done under this Government by the War Department. These departments in other countries were war, public works and colonies.

The work of the War Department in this country, said the Secretary, was divided into four branches—the charge of the Army, the supervision of public improvements, the supervision of insular possessions, and the building of the Panama Canal. It had at first been tried, he said, to have the canal built by engineers from civil life, but finally the Government found that it had to fall back on men who could always be counted on to be loyal and subordinate.

Of the Army, he said that in talking with many persons he had found the general impression prevailing that, with a suitable system of coast defenses, only the coast defense branch of the Army would be needed. That idea was false, he declared, as with the best possible

system of coast defense it would be impossible to prevent an enemy in control of the sea from landing at a half dozen different places on our coast. The object of the coast defense system, he said, was to prevent an enemy from bombarding our principal seaports. The fleet was the main protection against invasion.

MOVEMENT FOR CANTEN RESTORATION.

Of the movement for the restoration of the Army canteen the New York Sun of Jan. 7 says, in part:

"For the first time in this country mothers, daughters, sisters and wives of officers and enlisted men of the United States Army are making a concerted effort to influence legislation. They are about to present to Congress a petition which has already been signed by 2,300 Army women. To make them take this step, opposed as it is to all their traditions about keeping out of public affairs, some powerful motive was necessary. For ten years, ever since the Army canteen was abolished, such a motive has existed. It has been growing constantly stronger. Women who did not know from their own experience the life of an Army post really secured the banishment of the canteen. Now the women who do know that life because it is theirs are seeking to have the canteen restored."

"Almost without exception every officer in the Army has gone as far as the law would let him in an attempt to secure the restoration of the canteen. Hundreds of official reports have given the facts more and more plainly as time has gone by. Medical journals have discussed the conditions revealed by these reports. Even the newspapers have printed various unpleasant statistics and have asked the public to realize what it all meant for the future of the Army. And what happened? Nothing at all. The law of Feb. 2, 1901, abolishing the canteen remained in force."

"For ten years the women of the Army, believing themselves powerless, passively watched its operation. Then came the mobilization of troops at San Antonio and a mad rushing in, even ahead of the troops, of the saloons and dives that squatted on the outskirts of the great camp. It was like the gathering of a flock of vultures, and every Army woman was sick at heart as she read about it. Some of these women were stationed at San Antonio years ago, before the canteen was established in 1889. They remembered the row of saloons, gambling dens and dives that lined up in those days along the border of the military reservation. Some of them had to put up with a view of this row from their quarters. And even the lapse of twenty years could not make them forget their satisfaction when, after the canteen was introduced, they sat on their porches and week by week watched one light after another disappear, as the saloons and dives gradually went out of business."

"It is because these things have happened within their own experience and because they are profoundly convinced that their sisters of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, in securing the abolition of the canteen, were as mistaken as they were well intentioned that the Army women have thrown aside for once the traditions that have governed them. The petition they will present to Congress has been signed by 2,300 women from the various Army posts of the United States and its possessions. From the post at Regina Regente in the Philippines comes one signature, evidently that of the only white woman with that command. At the other extreme is Fort Leavenworth with 214 names. The whole 2,300 have been gathered in little groups from the scattered stations where the women of the Army are living face to face with facts, not with theories."

"A majority of the women signing this petition are wives of officers. That is natural. They are more easily accessible and perhaps know more about conditions in general than do the women relatives of the enlisted men. Most of the soldiers are young, many of them scarcely more than boys. If unmarried, as the great majority of them are, they are separated from their families. Only in rare cases do they tell their mothers about that side of a soldier's life which has been affected by the withdrawal of the canteen. At least one young soldier did tell his mother the facts. She herself is a W.C.T.U. woman. She had worked for the exile of the canteen before she knew from her own experience anything about it. Later this boy of hers enlisted. He was at San Antonio with the troops, and what he told his mother about the conditions existing there made her not only willing to sign the Army women's petition but so eager to work for its success that she has written pleas and arguments to be used in the effort to influence others."

"She is not the only W.C.T.U. woman who signed the petition. Those who, like her, have come through their own experience to see the workings of what was once their pet measure are ready to forswear it now. None of the national officers of the organization, however, has been willing to admit that the legislation of 1901 may have been a mistake. One of the Army women made a journey to Portland for the express purpose of trying to secure such an admission from Mrs. Stevens, the W.C.T.U. president. It did not succeed. The stereotyped reply to descriptions of existing conditions is that 'a glass of beer is as bad as a glass of whiskey' and that settles it. The members of the W.C.T.U. who hold this view want prohibition. The Army women would be glad of that too, if it would prohibit. But prohibition on one side of a street doesn't count, they say, when there is debauchery on the other side. Prohibition for enlisted men inside the Army post has been tried for ten years and according to the testimony of Army men and women has been a failure."

"While the effort the Army women are making to influence legislation is concerted, it isn't formally organized. There is no society with a president and other officers. The fact that Army women are scattered in little groups all over this country and its possessions makes that impossible. But the movement is supported by them as a whole. It is being directed by Mrs. James B. Burbank, wife of General Burbank, who is now on the retired list and living in New York."

"The mothers, sisters, wives and daughters of United States soldiers opened the campaign, but it has not stopped there. It is spreading to women outside the Army. On Jan. 16 at the Waldorf-Astoria a public meeting will be held under the direction of the National Society for the Civic Education of Women. Mrs. Gilbert Jones is chairman of the committee. Mrs. Burbank will state the case of the Army women. There will be other speakers and copies of the following petition will be distributed for circulation:

"To the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled:

"Recognizing that the Act of Feb. 2, 1901, prohibiting the sale of light wine and beer on military reservations has resulted in an alarming increase of intemperance, desertion and disease in the United States Army;

"Knowing that the women of the Army have petitioned for the repeal of said act; that the highest military authori-

ties favor such action; that the American Medical Association, representing 50,000 medical men in the United States, and the Association of Military Surgeons, the New York Academy of Medicine and the American Public Health Association have, in the interest of sanitation, morality and discipline, recommended the restoration of the canteen;

"Therefore we, the women of New York, having at heart the truest welfare of the nation, unite with the mothers, sisters, wives and daughters of the officers and enlisted men of the United States Army in respectfully urging the repeal of said act."

"The movement is to be carried into all the states. It is already organized in Connecticut under the leadership of women of the highest standing. The meeting at the Waldorf-Astoria is open to all women who are interested in a matter which at any time may personally concern them and which already means much to those who have a patriotic interest in the welfare of the Army."

"The advocacy of the canteen by the women seems already to be having some effect. A petition for its restoration has been signed by 275 physicians in various parts of the country. Among the names affixed to it are those of Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, of Philadelphia; Dr. William J. Mayo, of Rochester, Minn.; and Dr. Robert Abbe, Dr. Joseph D. Bryant, and Dr. George E. Brewer, Dr. Charles L. Dana, Dr. Ellsworth Eliot, Dr. Simon Flexner, Dr. John A. Fordyce, Dr. W. H. Katzenbach, Dr. Howard Lilienthal, Dr. Willy Meyer, Dr. J. D. Rushmore, Dr. John A. Wyeth and Dr. Robert F. Weir, of New York."

"Among the women who have signed the Army petition are Mrs. Leonard Wood, wife of the Chief of Staff; Mrs. Fred D. Grant, wife of the General commanding the Division of the Atlantic; Mrs. Arthur Murray, wife of the General commanding the Western Division; Mrs. Thomas H. Barry, wife of the commandant of the Military Academy, and many other women whose husbands are high in Army rank."

W. T. SHERMAN AS A PROFESSOR OF HISTORY.

The University Bulletin, Louisiana State University, for October, 1911, publishes an address by Walter L. Fleming, Ph.D., professor of history, on his predecessor in that office, Gen. W. T. Sherman, U.S.A., who taught history in Louisiana during the critical period from 1859 to 1861. The General, who was the superintendent, was to teach engineering, architecture and drawing as soon as the students were ready to undertake the study of these subjects. "Nine days before the time appointed for the promotion of students to his engineering classes he was commanding a Federal brigade at Manassas, and in the opposing Confederate Army were half the students who four months before had sat in his classes." Dr. Fleming says in this interesting paper:

"In addition to the formal class work Sherman once a week spoke to the assembled students on some interesting phase of United States history. Former students remember that he preferred to dwell upon battles, great leaders, explorations, American expansion, etc. One of his students said of him: 'Much given to silence and the keeping of his own counsel, he was fluent and eloquent when he spoke. I have heard him lecture charmingly to the assembled students on the history of his country, selecting by preference chapters of exploration and adventure, or heroic struggle and enterprise, such as gave to the Union the territory of Texas and the Great West.'

"Sherman was perhaps fondest of describing the expansion of the United States and of telling about Army life on the Western frontier. And both professors and students liked to hear him talk, whether in the Friday assembly, or in his own rooms, or out on the grounds. Col. D. F. Boyd, who succeeded Sherman as superintendent, wrote, in after years: 'In the off hours from study or drill he encouraged the cadets to look him up and have a talk. And I have often seen his private rooms nearly full of boys listening to his stories of Army and Western life, which he loved so well to tell them. Nor could he appear on the grounds in recreation hours without the cadets one by one gathering around him for a talk. Nothing seemed to delight him so much as to mingle with us socially, and the magnetism of the man riveted us all to him very closely, especially the cadets.'

"Sherman's views as to the nature of the Union and as to the questions of controversy between North and South were well known to the students and the faculty. He hammered them in for two years, and stated just before leaving in 1861 that, while few agreed with him, no one in Louisiana had ever made an unpleasant remark to him about his opinions. He declared that secession was treason and rebellion, and would result in civil war; that it could never succeed, because physical and economic geography was against disunion. He developed the geographical argument in its strongest and most scientific form. As to slavery, he disliked it, but thought it a necessary institution, at least in the lower South. Strangely enough, he thought that it was not in any sense a real cause of the sectional controversy, but merely a pretext. For both abolitionists and secessionist agitators he had a profound dislike, which he frequently voiced."

HUMORS OF THE MANEUVERS.

During the Army maneuvers at —, during 1910, the —th Regiment of Infantry was commanded by the lieutenant colonel. The uniform prescribed for camp wear included the olive-drab shirt, without the coat. Colonel X. had no olive-drab shirt, but wore an olive-drab coat, with celluloid collar and cuffs stuck in the collar and sleeve openings. One day the division inspector rode through camp, and, observing the old man's nondescript uniform, and not wishing to be too pointed, remarked, "Colonel, I observe that some of the field officers of this regiment are not appearing in the prescribed uniform."

When the inspector left the colonel sent his orderly for Major Z., the only other field officer on duty with the regiment at that time. Major Z., a fine soldier and a stickler for regulation dress, reported to the old man. "Major," said the old man, "the inspector general has just called my attention to a grave irregularity existing in this regiment, and I have sent for you to have you correct it at once." "Yes, Colonel," said the major. "What is the irregularity you refer to?" "I refer to that campaign hat you are wearing. The inspector says that some of the field officers of this regiment are not wearing the prescribed uniform, and as you are the only other field officer on duty with the regiment, he must have meant your hat. It seems a trifle low in the crown. Correct it at once, or get another hat. I am surprised

that an officer of your rank should appear in such a uniform."

"Little X. was one of the most popular of our young officers at the Army maneuvers at — during 1910. He had served in the Cavalry and had brought with him the Cavalry swagger, wore his campaign hat turned up in front and rear, and is said to have slept in his spurs. Our lieutenant colonel, whose treatment of younger officers had made him most unpopular, was then in command of the regiment. One day Little X. passed the colonel's tent while the old man was standing out in front looking for trouble. He spotted X. and sent his orderly for him. "Mister X.," said the colonel as Johnny saluted and brought his heels together with the approved click; "Mister X., you appear to have a touch of the outie about you." "Why, Colonel," said X., "you must be mistaken; I haven't had a drink since I came to camp."

The officer of the day was making his after-midnight inspection of his guard. A recruit of the —th Colored Infantry saw him and challenged, "Halt! Who's dere?" "Officer of the day," "What's dat?" "Officer of the day," "Come up heah, offisah de day, an lemme look at you." The officer of the day moved forward and rebuked the sentinel in terse language for failing to halt and advance him properly. The sentinel, rather confused and still in doubt as to the identity of his catch, cautioned, "Very good, sah; but if you's de offisah de day, you'd better keep away from de guaud-house, 'cause de sergeant of de guaud's been lookin' for you fo de las half hour'n he's mad as hell."

A company of the —th Colored Infantry was on a hike on the island of Samar. The command halted for dinner in a jungle swarming with monkeys. After dinner one of the men asked the captain for permission to shoot some of the monkeys. An old sergeant, overhearing the conversation, stepped up, saluted the captain and said, "Sir, Captain, every time that man shoots a monkey doan you know he's mighty near committin' murderah!"

Captain C. was detailed by the War Department to arrange for the purchase of land about that part of northern New York known as "Pine Plains." This land was to be used for maneuvers, and every effort was being made to secure certain portions which were not being then offered for sale. For some time Captain C. had been endeavoring to effect the purchase of a desirable tract but without result. Finally he remarked to the old farmer, a Civil War veteran, "Well, I guess if you are not willing to offer us this land at fair prices there is nothing left for me to do but report the facts to General Grant." "General Grant! Did you say General Grant? Why I fit under General Grant in the war, an' ef he's the man wants this land he can have it for just what it cost me—twelve dollars an acre."

OUR NAVAL STRATEGY CRITICIZED.

Bluntly telling the Americans that they were led astray in the Spanish-American War by military phrases which paralyzed their powers of initiative, Julian S. Corbett, LL.M., in his latest naval work, "Some Principles of Maritime Strategy" (Longmans, Green and Company, London and New York), warns against the blind, unbalanced use of maxims. He takes the maxim that "the sea is all one," and says that "it would seem to have been the evil influence of this travestied maxim which had much to do with the cramped and timorous strategy of the Americans in their late war with Spain. They had ample naval force to obtain such a local and temporary command of the Gulf of Mexico as to have justified them at once in throwing all the troops they had ready into Cuba to support the insurgents in accordance with their war plan. They also had sufficient strength to insure that the communications with the expeditionary force could not be interrupted permanently. And yet because the Spaniards had an undefeated fleet at sea somewhere they hesitated and were nearly lost. The Japanese had no such illusions." The author, after saying that nothing is so dangerous in the study of war as to permit maxims to become a substitute for judgment, proceeds to analyze the old and even present-day creed of the British navy, that the first business of a fleet is to seek out the enemy's fleet and destroy it.

Illustrations are taken from the Spanish-American and Manchurian wars to prove the emptiness of the maxim. In 1898 the Americans "intended to establish themselves in the west of Cuba in support of the colonial insurgents. Everything depended on the initiative being seized with decision and rapidity. Its moral and physical importance justified the utmost risk, and such was the conformation of the sea which the American Army had to pass that a strictly defensive or covering attitude with their fleet could reduce the risk almost to security. Yet so unwisely dominated were the Americans by recently rediscovered maxims that when on the eve of executing the vital movement they heard a Spanish squadron was crossing the Atlantic their own covering force was diverted from its defensive position and sent away to 'seek out the enemy's fleet and destroy it.' Porto Rico was the most obvious point at which to seek it, and thither Admiral Sampson was permitted to go, regardless of the elementary truth that in such cases what is obvious to you is also usually obvious to your enemy."

"The result was that not only did the Americans fail to get contact, but they also uncovered their own Army's line of passage and paralyzed the initial movement. In the end it was only pure chance that permitted them to retrieve the mistake they had made. Had the Spanish squadron put into a Cuban port in railway communication with the main royalist army, such as Cienfuegos or Havana, instead of hurrying into Santiago, the whole campaign must have been lost. Had the Americans been content to keep their fleet concentrated in its true defensive position, not only would they have covered their Army's line of passage and their blockade of the territorial objective, but they would have had a better chance of bringing the Spaniards to action. The Spaniards were bound to come to them or remain outside the theater of operations, where they could in no way affect the issue of the war except adversely to themselves by sapping the spirit of their own Cuban garrison. 'Seeking out the enemy's fleet' was almost bound to end in a blow in the air."

All this would have more weight as instructive criticism if the author had known the circumstances which led to the chase of the Spanish squadron under Cervera. The naval men who planned the campaign against Cuba would have proceeded practically along the lines spoken of by Mr. Corbett if it had not been for the demands of terror-stricken communities along the upper Atlantic coast for protection against an imaginary attack of Cervera. The first and loudest clamor for this kind of defense arose in Boston, the habitat of most of

those strange Americans that believe that peace and loving kindness should and will so rule mankind, and that battleships and forts are only anachronism that have no place in our civilization. The political pressure brought to bear upon the Navy Department by these timorous communities resulted in the effort to seek out Cervera and get him out of the way, so that the folks in sight of Bunker Hill monument might get one good night's sleep. Mr. Corbett, in writing about American naval matters, should remember that the noisiest American cities when it comes to asking for naval protection are those whence come the severest attacks upon our policy of having any navy at all. Mr. Corbett may wonder what our fleet went to Santiago for if the upper Atlantic coast was menaced. It was the idea of the civilian naval strategists along the Atlantic shore that if Cervera were allowed to coal in the West Indies he would then sail along the coast and shell the seaboard cities. So there was nothing to do but catch Cervera and save the crockery and things in the houses around the seaside resorts.

In the opening of his educative book Mr. Corbett distinguishes between maritime and naval strategy. The latter determines the movements of the fleet when maritime strategy has determined what part the fleet must play in relation to the action of the land forces. The paramount concern of maritime strategy is to determine the mutual relations of army and navy in a plan of war; when this is done, and not till then, naval strategy can begin to work out the manner in which the fleet can best discharge the function assigned to it. The latest wars have only strengthened the definition which Clausewitz, the great German military authority, was the first to lay down as to the meaning of war. His conclusion that "war is only the continuation of policy by other means," the author believes, is rapidly becoming an unshakable axiom. Clausewitz saw that real war is in fact an international relation which differs from other international relations only in the method adopted to achieve the object of a policy. This does away entirely with the old-time idea of war that it was simply the hurling of one nation upon another for the sake of beating it, and this discrimination has given rise to the division of war into "limited" and "unlimited." In the former class would fall those wars in which the object to be gained would not be worth to either belligerent unlimited sacrifices of blood and treasure; such was the Spanish-American War and the Italian effort to take Tripoli. Another was the Russo-Japanese war, which was fought for a limited object, the assertion of certain claims over territory which formed no part of the possessions of either belligerent. In the case of one belligerent her interest in the object was so limited as to cause her to abandon it long before her whole force as an armed nation was exhausted or even put forth, the expense of life and treasure which the struggle was involving being beyond what the object was worth. That division of wars being established in the mind of Clausewitz, he saw there is no longer only one legitimate objective, the enemy's armed forces. The Civil War we should define as an unlimited war, so far as the North was concerned. It believed that the preservation of the Union was worth all the sacrifices of blood and treasure it could make; hence the wisdom of Grant's purpose always to seek the enemy's forces.

BRITISH NAVAL CONSTRUCTION FOR 1911.

Summing up the work of naval construction in England during the year 1911, the New York Sun says: "Eight Dreadnoughts equipped with 13.5-inch guns, two protected cruisers, two unarmored cruisers, twenty-three torpedoedestroyers and five submarines would constitute a very powerful fleet. Such was England's addition to her naval resources in the year 1911 in the sense that these forty fighting ships were launched in the twelvemonth. Two of the capital ships, battle cruisers, will become flagships for the Australian and New Zealand units of the Pacific squadron, but in an emergency they would be available for imperial defense. It was England's greatest year of warship building, and the pace must have been heart-breaking to her great rival across the North Sea. The displacement of these British fighting ships of all classes was 220,980 tons, the horsepower of the engines was 722,300, and the cost of all when completed will be £17,820,000, or about \$86,427,000."

"The eight Dreadnoughts include five battleships, the King George V., Centurion, Thunderer, Conqueror and Monarch, and three battle cruisers, the Princess Royal, New Zealand and Australia. The King George V. and the Centurion belong to a new class. They will have a displacement of 23,500 tons and a length of 596 feet over all, the machinery to be of the Parson steam turbine type, working four shafts and four propellers, capable of developing a shaft power of 31,000 horsepower and a speed of twenty-one knots. They will carry ten 13.5-inch guns in five turrets placed in the center line of the ship to give a broadside fire of all the ten guns and ahead and astern a fire of four guns. The secondary armament for repelling torpedo attack will consist of four-inch guns protected by armor. The three other battleships are of the Orion type of 22,500 tons. The battle cruiser Princess Royal is of the Lion type and will have a displacement of 26,350 tons. In building the battle cruisers New Zealand and Australia the famous Indefatigable type was copied. They will be of 18,800 tons. The lighter cruisers of the 1911 program do not call for special mention."

ENGLAND'S INVASION OF GERMANY.

(From the Review of Two Worlds (Rundschau Zweier Welten) for January.)

By Louis Viereck, late Member of the German Diet.

The "leap of the Panther" to Agadir has passed into history. The German cruiser, having been stationed there fully five months, was ordered back to Wilhelmshaven the first of December, so that at present Morocco flies only French and Spanish flags. The German Reichstag, as well as the French National Assembly, finally put the seal of their approval upon the treaties between von Kiderlen-Waechter and Cambon, thus legalizing the considerable alteration of the map of Africa brought about by the "compensations" accruing to Germany. France received the tremendous colonial areas consisting of Tunis, Algiers and Morocco, which Bismarck had promised her at the conclusion of peace at Frankfurt by way of indemnification for the European provinces she had lost.

So far so good. While, however, this showed a genuine advance from the viewpoint of culture, inasmuch as the two arch enemies knew how to solve the conflict between them equally and peacefully, there appeared suddenly on the other side of the Nordostseekanal the rage-

distorted face of John Bull introducing himself most inopportunistly as the professional "Arbitrator of the World" and ready to put his finger in the pie. We will let this pretension pass, since it is based on the alleged fact that English interests were at stake—those same interests which had remained quite untouched when France, notwithstanding the treaty at Algiers, had advanced as far as Fez. But "the worst was yet to come." A member of the British Parliament, an oppositionist of the name of Faber, disclosed the circumstances connected with a plan to land 150,000 soldiers on the continent, first surprising the German fleet and rendering it hors de combat—a repetition of what Nelson did in Copenhagen a hundred years ago, of what the Japanese did at Port Arthur in our days. The landing place, we gather from a reliable source, was to be the Danish harbor of Esbjerg, in Jutland. The fact that thereby the international law of the neutral parties would be seriously infringed upon was completely ignored. According to Faber, this "best laid plan" went "agley" only because at the psychological moment the entire British army was not ready to fight any more than the six squadrons were in a position to attack the Nordostseekanal successfully from land.

The much feared world's war, it seems, came much nearer realization last summer than even the most distrustful observers of contemporary history had feared. That was the really significant fact in connection with the international occurrences of the summer of 1911. For who can doubt that the British blow of destruction aimed at Germany and suspended last summer may not, if circumstances are favorable, fall next year or the year after? Appreciation is due the veracity of Sir Edward Grey, who did not pooh-pooh this possibility when the question arose for discussion in the Lower House. In the face of this ever-present danger of hostile attack on the part of her British cousins, Germany will be compelled to double her watchfulness, meanwhile fortifying her coasts as effectively as possible. It is expected that the great post of defense, Borkum-Helgoland-Sylt, with Helgoland as the strategic center, will be finished within a year and a day. Even now it is being put into a state of temporary preparation, so that in case of a possible attack the surprise will not be on the German side exclusively. At the present moment that seems to be the greatest safeguard against danger of war.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

The naval court-martial at St. Petersburg into the grounding of the battleships Panteleimon and Evstafi off Kustenji in October has found Vice Admiral Bostroem, ex-commander of the Black Sea fleet, guilty of neglect, and has sentenced him to be dismissed from his post.

The Thetis and Derna, which were captured from the Turks at the beginning of the war, have been added to the Italian navy, and are to bear the names Capitano Verri and Bengazi. The statement sent by the Minister of Marine to the King says that Staff Capt. Pietro Verri fell gallantly on Oct. 26 at Sciarra Sciati, when the Italian troops were attacked in front and rear. The Minister states that the late officer, who is to be honored by the navy, fell fighting with tenacity worthy of antiquity, and finding himself in the neighborhood of some young seamen disembarked from the fleet encouraged them by exclaiming, "Avanti, garabaldini del mare!" thus uniting in spirit the two services. The name of Bengazi, the Minister says, will always be sacred in Italy, because of the blood heroically shed there by seamen and soldiers who conquered against greatly superior forces.

The German Navy League states its position in regard to the German shipbuilding program. Of the twenty large cruisers or battleships authorized by the Navy Law eleven are now completed, including two of the Dreadnought class; three others are in hand and a fourth will be provided for in 1912. This would leave five others to be built, which would be laid down under the law at the rate of one each year. The proposal of the Navy League is that they shall be built in half the time, by laying down two each year instead of one. Thus the last pair of the series would be laid down in 1914. The German League adds that a policy of two-keels-to-one, if adopted by Great Britain, would not be alarming, because twenty ships to forty would be more powerful than four ships to eight. The proportion would be the same, but, according to the German critics, the effect would be greater.

Field Marshal Lieut. Blasius Schemua succeeds Gen. Conrad von Hütendorf as Chief of Staff in Austria-Hungary. He is known as an energetic and self-confident man of strong will who knows the whole monarchy and country well, and is especially acquainted with Herzegovina and the neighboring country, through his command of the 18th Infantry Division, and Servia, Montenegro, Albania and Northern Italy are known to him as a tourist. As director of Kriegspiel operations he has the reputation of being a master of tactics, and he is also a leader in the field.

A 3-inch 14-pounder is to replace the 2.75-inch gun of the Austrian mountain artillery. The new gun is run up by compressed air instead of springs, and is on the dynamic cradle system, in which the gun is fired automatically while running up. It is capable of elevation up to forty-five degrees. Traveling and firing trials are to be carried out next summer, and it is anticipated that the issue of the new gun will be completed in about two years' time.

Over thirty-one knots an hour was made by the new British battleship cruiser Lion in her speed trial on Jan. 9. This is said to be a knot and a half better than the record of the German warship Moltke, which on Sept. 13 is said to have made twenty-nine and a half knots. On Nov. 23, however, the Moltke is reported to have developed 50,000 horsepower and done something over thirty knots an hour. The mean speed for both vessels was 29.7 for the whole run.

Their inability to take with them their horse-drawn field kitchens over the mountain trails has led the Russians to introduce a mule-pack field kitchen, consisting of a boiler and portable stove combined. On easy tracks the kitchen travels on its wheels, with the fire lighted; where the path is too narrow for this it is carried between two mules tandem, the shafts forming a litter; while on rough ground the boiler and stove are carried separately on two mules.

According to the financial statement of the Italian Minister of the Treasury the extraordinary expenses of the war with Turkey will be met by the accumulated surpluses of the last twelve years, there being now 500,000,000 lire (\$100,000,000) from this source at the disposal of the government.

The French Military Budget for 1912 provides for 28,743 officers and 555,900 men, being a decrease of nearly 10,000 men, compared to 1911. The reduction is

due to the decreasing birth rate. The present estimates provide for the expenditure of \$8,400,000 (including a special vote of \$3,600,000) on air craft and aviation establishments; \$5,200,000 on artillery and machine guns; \$6,000,000 on increased costs of rations; \$3,400,000 on increase of pay of junior officers; and \$300,000 on new cyclist companies, mechanical transport, and increase of artillery ammunition.

The Indian government has decided to link up all military systems with Marconi installations, to be worked by the troops. Four large military wireless stations have already been completed, and in two years' time every garrison will have its own means of communication, independent of the public telegraphs. India is a country of great distances, and the telegraph lines connecting the towns and military stations traverse long stretches of desert and jungle where it is impossible to guard them.

Following the perfection of a 14-inch gun for armament of the newest German battleships, the Krupps have turned out a monster 15-inch weapon, to be ready for an advance in the heavy armament of the future German capital ships should the Admiralty call for it. The weapon is described in the 1912 edition of the "Taschenbuch der Kriegsflootten."

One of the French cruisers attached to the port of Brest sailed out to sea Jan. 6 and threw overboard in deep water sixty-seven tons of belinite shells, which were condemned after the inquiry as to the cause of the explosion of the battleship *Liberté* at Toulon on Sept. 25 last, when 235 men were killed and a large number seriously injured.

It is reported that this year the German army is to be increased by two new army divisions, the headquarters of which will be on the Russian and French frontiers. The new divisions will comprise several regiments of infantry, artillery and engineers. The additional cost is estimated at between \$12,000,000 and \$14,000,000.

Heretofore only the line and staff officers in the German army have had the right to appear at the general festivities at court. The continued efforts of the German Sanitätssoffiziere, the army medical corps, for equality in rank and position with the other officers have met with some success, as the Bavarian government has now conceded them *Hoffähigkeit*, that is, all general social court privileges.

In Germany the Boy Scout movement is gaining considerable headway under the name of "Jungdeutschland," or Young Germany. The head of the organization is Gen. Field Marshal von der Goltz. A special appeal has been published in the *Militär-Wochenblatt* addressed to the German parents, telling them that a strong race is necessary for the future of the people. Only a youth ready for arms can give both to states and nations. Parents are therefore adjured to send their sons into the society where sound physical training is the first object, and they will imbibe the national spirit and learn to love *Deutschtum* and *Fatherland*.

M. Painlevé, reporter on the French Estimates for 1912, expresses the view that there is no reason for changing the character of the powder supplied to the Navy. He would prefer the now notorious B powder to the powerful progressive explosive of the Germans. He thinks that all that is required is to have the B powder homogeneous and carefully prepared. Foreign critics, he believes, are of this opinion. This powder is at least equal to nitro-glycerine powders, but who has sufficient authority to lay down the rules of manufacture or give confidence to seamen? Who is to fix the period of stability for the powder? He says there must be no mixing of powders whose age differs more than three months. The condition of manufacture must be established, and the services must be secured of eminent chemists, who have been trained in the laboratory of the polytechnic school. M. Painlevé thinks the navy should have a factory for gun cotton and two for the existing powders. The history of the powders, not only from Pont-du-Buis, but from other factories, must be carefully scrutinized. The navy must exercise a permanent control over the manufacture, and the new arrangements on this head can only be regarded as a step in the right direction. M. Painlevé also makes some comments on the system of storing ammunition.

Admiral of the Fleet Sir Edward Seymour in the December number of the *Cornhill Magazine*, speaking of "Chinese changes," reveals his intimate knowledge of, and his sympathy with, the people of that country. Regarding the relations of China with western nations, Sir Edward says that if he had to hold a brief for one side or the other, he would find the Celestial Empire much the easiest client to defend, for she "has never been the external aggressor; she has only wanted to be left alone, and that was a crime which in western eyes was unpardonable."

HOLLAND'S ARMY.

Although Holland has jumped in the space of ten years from an appropriation of 9,000,000 florins, or about \$3,600,000, to 30,000,000 florins, or about \$12,000,000, for the maintenance of her army, the end is not yet. The second Chamber of the States General has been discussing for some weeks past a bill proposed by the Ministry for the remodeling of the entire military system. It proposes to increase the number of men drawn annually by lot for service in the army from 17,500 to 23,000.

In order to minimize the burden on the industrial population it is proposed to reduce the period of liability for active service from eight to six years. The annual levy will be called to arms in two parts, the first section consisting of two-thirds of the men and the other section of the remainder. The first section will remain eight months and a half with the colors; the rest only four months. A system of gymnastic instruction for the youth of the country is to be substituted for "preparatory military instruction," which is a feature of the old system. A corps of military workmen numbering 1,500 is to be organized to give special auxiliary services whenever the army is mobilized.

The bill has been made a *Cabine* measure and the Ministry is supported in regard to it by a majority composed of the ultra-Protestant group, the Catholics and the moderate Liberals. The bill is opposed by the advanced Liberals, Democrats and Socialists; but its passage is assured.

The national budget contemplates appropriations of 222,000,000 florins, with estimated revenue of 202,000,000. There is therefore on the surface a deficit of 20,000,000 florins, or about \$8,000,000. However, 11,000,000 florins or thereabout of the appropriation may be classified as extraordinary and by some other paring and pruning the Finance Minister expects to reduce the actual shortage on the year's expenses to about 6,000,000 florins, or about \$2,400,000. Even this is not regarded

by critics of the government as a very brilliant showing for a prosperous country which is planning to increase its army.—New York Sun.

BASKETBALL AT NORFOLK NAVY Y.M.C.A.

Norfolk, Va., Jan. 8, 1912.

On Saturday evening, Jan. 6, two basketball games were played in the gymnasium of the Navy Y.M.C.A. The first game was between a team from the submarines and one from the trainingship *Franklin*. The excellent team work and the basket shooting of the submarines was too much for the men of the *Franklin*, and when the game ended the submarines had rolled up thirty-nine points to the *Franklin's* twelve. The *Franklin* has some good men, but they lack the team work of their opponents. Scherner and Mundy, of the *Franklins*, played excellently, and several times brought the house down by their spectacular playing. The team work of the submarines was the chief factor of their playing. The line-up and scores was as follows: Submarines: Vaites, Green, forwards; Stevens, center; McDowell, High, guards. *Franklin*: Mundy, Scherner, forwards; Gallagher, center; Maglio, Gunn, guards. Field goals: Vaites 5, Green 4, McDowell 8, Mundy 3, Scherner 1, Maglio 1. Foul goals: Vaites 5, Scherner 2. Score: Submarines 39; *Franklin* 12.

A second game was played between the torpedo boat *Reid* and the battleship *New Hampshire*. During the first half the *Reid* had a shade the best of the argument, the score standing 14 to 10 in favor of the *Reid*, but in the second half the *New Hampshire* came back strong and played the *Reids* off their feet, the final score being 32 to 19. The line-up and score of the teams were as follows: *Reid*: McGinty, Howard, forwards; Harris, center; Dabbs, Beers, guards. *New Hampshire*: F. E. Johnson, Frappier, forwards; Kaplin, center; S. E. Johnson, Hasseny, guards. Field goals: McGinty 4, Howard 2, Harris 1, Beers 1, F. Johnson 2, Frappier 5, Kaplin 4, S. Johnson 4, Hasseny 1. Final score: *New Hampshire* 32; *Reid* 19.

ATHLETIC MEET AT BROOKLYN NAVY Y.M.C.A.

Brooklyn, N.Y., Jan. 9, 1912.

The winter athletic meet of the Brooklyn Navy Y.M.C.A. was held on Dec. 29 and brought out some close competition. The regular eight indoor events of the association were included in the competition, and two old records were broken and new ones made. Tim Logan, the husky football man from the U.S.S. *Connecticut*, stretched the 12-pound shot put record from 40 feet 8 1/2 inches to 42 feet 7 inches. In the one-mile run J. E. Jacoy, of the U.S.S. *Delaware*, set a new figure at 4 minutes 39.3 seconds, breaking the old record of 4 minutes 43.5 seconds.

The team representing the U.S.S. *Connecticut* scored the most points and thereby won the honor of having their ship's name engraved on the trophy cup, also on the trophy plaque which will be hung in the association's trophy room. Silver medals were awarded winners of first place and bronze medals to second-place men in each event. The members of the winning team were: J. F. MacAvoy, captain; L. C. Carey, T. Logan, A. E. Kilbourne, H. R. Sanders, G. E. Smith, C. R. Curr and C. A. Erickson.

The five leading ships in team competition were as follows: *Connecticut*, 31 points; *Delaware*, 24; *Louisiana*, 7; *Marine Barracks*, 5; *Michigan*, 5. The U.S.S. *Connecticut* orchestra furnished music and a large crowd of sailors and marines furnished a goodly amount of cheering. A summary of events and winners of first place is as follows: J. F. MacAvoy, *Connecticut*, 440-yard dash, and A. J. Dion, *Delaware*, tied, 55 seconds; pull ups, H. R. Sanders, *Connecticut*, 31 times; half-mile run, J. E. Jacoy, *Delaware*, 2 min. 4.4 sec.; 12-lbs. shot put, T. Logan, *Connecticut*, 42 ft. 7 in., new record; three standing broad jumps, Mdsn. L. C. Carey, *Connecticut*, 29 ft. 4 in.; one-mile run, J. E. Jacoy, *Delaware*, 4 min. 39.3 sec.—new record; running high jump, W. H. Bremer, *Michigan*, 5 ft. 1.2 in.; quarter-mile potato race, A. E. Kilbourne, *Connecticut*, 1 min. 47.2-5 sec.

ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

Jan. 5, 1912.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL: I note in your last issue the new system of correspondence to be tried out in the Army, and I would like to register my "kick" at what I consider too much of a radical change at this time. Before coming into the Army I spent several years in business and am fairly familiar with the forms of business letters used at the present moment. I believe that our correspondence should in some degree conform to that of the outside world for the reason that we have to deal with the outside world through the medium of correspondence to quite a degree. I think that such expressions as "I have the honor," etc., are obsolete and unnecessary, and am glad to see them abolished, but surely we need not at the same time obliterate from our correspondence some form of address and another form of respectful close to our letters. As this will add only three words to any letter, I, for one, would like to see the present form maintained. The tentative form shown in your paper states that "if" the rank, etc., be given at the beginning of the letter that it will not be repeated at the bottom of the signature. I think the better plan as at present used as there certainly is no advantage in the contemplated one, and there is no use in making any change unless for the better. Also the idea of placing the subject at top of letter is a good one. The new method of briefing and referring is an improvement, I think.

FIRST LIEUTENANT.

A COLONIAL ARMY PROPOSED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL: There has been some discussion recently regarding the proposed establishment of a Colonial Army. There can be no doubt that with a permanent army in our insular possessions as well as in Panama and Alaska there would be a great saving in transportation and other expenses. The principal objection seems to be in the frequent change of the personnel of officers and men, causing a lack of esprit and of unity of policy.

I have a scheme to propose which I believe would obviate this difficulty. Let officers and men volunteer for this kind of service. As an inducement, continue the present foreign service pay and let foreign service count

double for retirement for both officers and enlisted men, permitting both classes to retire on three-quarters pay after thirty years' service. There is not the slightest doubt that you would have more than enough volunteers to fill as large a Colonial Army as you would need. In this way you could keep the same personnel until each one retires, and every change would be gradual. If any officer or soldier finds he cannot stand the service long enough to retire, he could be transferred to a home regiment, where there would be plenty of other applicants for his place, and let the foreign service he has had count double toward his thirty years' service for retirement. However, it is certain that such cases would be exceptional, the greater number staying until retirement.

An objection may be raised that the officers and men cannot stand fifteen years' tropical service. At first there would be very few who would have to serve fifteen years. All grades could be filled at once by officers and men from the home regiments who would be required to serve only long enough to give them thirty years' service, including their previous service and counting double their service with the colonial forces. With the reward of retirement on three-fourths pay in view, who wouldn't take the risk? Experience will eventually teach Americans to "take life easy" as the English do in the tropics, to avoid unnecessary exposure to sun and rain, to be moderate in work as well as in other things and to dress properly for tropical service. The English troops can stand long service in the tropics. Why not Americans if we study their methods?

If troops be required to remain for long periods in the tropics without additional incentive, the service would become penal and slavish. But with the hope of reward and making the service voluntary, you have a contented condition of mind which is a great factor for health and endurance.

ONE WHO WOULD VOLUNTEER.

SIGNAL CORPS AVIATION SCHOOL.

Signal Corps Aviation School, Augusta, Ga.,

Jan. 7, 1912.

Rain and winds of considerable velocity interfered with flying at the Aviation School during the preceding week to such an extent that only eight flights were made, these having a total duration of one hour and four minutes.

Lieut. F. M. Kennedy reported for duty yesterday. He has been at the Walter Reed Hospital, in Washington, for the past month.

The wireless equipment which was designed in the Signal Office, Washington, especially for use on aeroplanes has been received at the Aviation School, and is now being installed on the Wright aeroplane.

ARMY REGULATION CHANGES.

Since the revised Army Regulations were issued, under date of Dec. 31, 1910, the following paragraphs have been amended or added, as indicated below, by G.O. 60, 73, 78, 87, 88, 90, 110, 119, 125, 126, 135, 142, 149, 160, 171, 172 and 173, all of the series of 1911, War Department. This table includes all amendments to and including Dec. 30, 1911:

A.R.	G.O.	A.R.	G.O.	A.R.	G.O.
39	60	626	73	1053	173
51	87	630	73	1060	60
76	87	679	60	1069	87
83	87	682	73	1070	78
100	84	691	60	1073	60
104	73	722	125	1093	87
105	119	728	125	1111	87
107	87	729	87	1127	87
114	87	729	125	1151	78
126	87	730	87	1153	78
127	88	730	125	1157	87
139	87	732	125	1163	87
151	60	734	87	1164	87
156	60	740	87	1165	87
168	87	754	87	1166	87
169	171	763	87	1186	60
174	171	804	78	1214	172
176	87	805	78	1187	172
189	87	816	87	1187	87
189	99	824*	110	1190	78
190	87	825	87	1195	60
191	87	845	84	1201	87
192	87	846	84	1205	87
193	87	864	60	1213	87
196	87	876	60	1214	60
197	60	881	135	1222 1/2	171
197*	87	881	173	1223	60
198	87	883	60	1226	60
200	78	887	135	1228	60
211	171	905	60	1234	88
213	171	905	87	1234	172
246	87	909	87	1237	88
247	87	910	87	1238	172
279	171	917	87	1242	60
296	60	918	126	1243	60
316	171	919	60	1263	60
317	171	921	60	1263	78
318	87	921	87	1263	171
318	171	922	126	1265	87
319	171	927	87	1273	60
321	87	928	126	1273	119
321	171	929	60	1280	87
322	171	931	87	1281	87
324	171	939	87	1282	87
327*	171	943	172	1289	78
328*	171	947	172	1302	110
329*	171	951	172	1306	87
330*	171	952	87	1307	87
333	142	952	172	1319	78
335*	171	953	87	1325	87
336*	171	953	172	1368	84
337*	171	954	149	1368	60
338*	171	956	172	1413	78
339*	171	957	78	1414	78
340*	171	957	172	1418	78
342	84	957 1/2	78	1419	78
343	84	957 1/2	172	1420	78
354	87	958	87	1421	78
356	84	974	73	1422	78
458	73	981	172	1423	78
459†	60	982	87	1424	78
463 1/2	126	982	172	1424	135
464	126	983	172	1425	78
464 1/2	126	988	87	1434	110
465	126	1000	78	1451	60
467	126	1015	172	1453	60
467 1/2	126	1021	87	1458 1/2	171
471	126	1023	87	1465	135
473	172	1024	87	1468	87
494†	60	1025	87	1490	173
494†	60	1028	87	1495	78
547	99	1028	173	1498	78
552	87	1029	87	1500	78
565	87	1029	173	1502	78
567	60	1030	87	1505	78
571	141	1030	173	1511	78
571	160	1031	87	1535	87
577	60	1031	173	1539	160
583	60	1032	87	1539	87
585†	60	1032	173	1540	87
588	78	1033	87	1542	149
604	173	1033	173	1560	87
612	73	1039	173	1565	60
625	73	1039	60

* Rescinded, † replaced, ‡ modified, § added, ¶ corrected.

On Saturday, Jan. 6, the Secretary of War, accompanied by Brig. Gen. E. M. Weaver, U.S.A., the Chief of Coast Artillery, made an inspection of the forts covering the southern entrance to New York Harbor, the inspection including Forts Wadsworth, Hamilton and Hancock. The Secretary made a general inspection of the armament at these posts, inquired into the methods employed in firing heavy guns, mortars and mines, and was very much interested in the exhibitions given at the different posts showing the practical operation of the coast defense elements. The inspection was concluded by a fire command service practice at moving targets at Fort Hancock, N.J. It was a bitter cold day, the temperature being about five or six degrees above zero and the velocity of the wind between forty-eight and fifty miles per hour. Many of the men operated the mechanical instruments in the range finding stations and at the guns with their bare hands, and all of them were subjected to severe cold. In spite of this handicap the fire command practice was concluded in a very satisfactory manner. Two gun batteries were engaged in this practice, one 10-inch battery and one 12-inch battery, both mounted on carriages of the disappearing type. These batteries fired at two targets which were towed by a tug at a distance of three and a half or four miles from the batteries firing. The firing appeared to be exceedingly accurate. It is believed that practically all shots would have been hits on a material target thirty feet high by sixty feet long, and there is no doubt that all shots would have been hits on a battleship of the Dreadnought type. This is the first time that the Coast Artillery has ever held fire command service practice under such unfavorable conditions of wind and weather. It was so bitterly cold that the gun carriages worked stiffly, and did not return to the loading position after discharge. This made the loading operations much harder than they would be under favorable conditions. The Secretary of War expressed himself as being highly pleased with his inspection, especially with the service target practice; and the Coast Artillery officers and men feel gratified that they were able to demonstrate that they can do effective work with their guns under such unfavorable weather conditions.

Pressure which it will be difficult to resist is now being brought to bear upon Congress for the passage of the Pepper Militia Pay bill. Not only is the mail of every Senator and Representative loaded with appeals from their constituents, but a "petition in boots," in the form of the adjutants general of fifteen or twenty states began to arrive in Washington on Jan. 10. Several of the adjutants general declare that they intend to camp out in Washington for the winter or until the Militia Pay bill is passed. Although the majority of the members of Congress favor the measure, on account of the economy policy of the leaders of the Democracy the bill will encounter powerful opposition in the House. The Democratic leaders intend to keep it in the Military Committee until it is too late to pass the Senate if it should go through the House. There is no doubt that the bill would pass either House if it came to a vote. The passage of the Sherwood bill by the House is doing much to block the way for the Militia Pay bill. The Democratic leaders have become thoroughly frightened by the large appropriation which will be called for by the Pension bill. Representative Underwood, the Democratic leader, declared in an interview that if the Senate passes this bill the revenues of the Government will not permit the passage of a Rivers and Harbors or Public Building bill. Mr. Underwood declared that the Sherwood Pension bill, the Rivers and Harbors bill and Public Buildings bill now being formulated in committees would bankrupt the Government. It is understood that Mr. Underwood is even more opposed to the Militia Pay bill than he is to either the Pension bill or any of the other measures which carry local legislation. Democratic members who are pledged to the Militia Pay bill are asking its advocates to let the measure go over until after election. So far Mr. Pepper, the author of the bill and its staunch advocate, has refused to listen to such a proposition. He is supported in this position by the National Guard officers, who are, as a rule, men of great political influence. It would not be surprising if there is a very bitter fight on the floor of the House over the bill before the session is ended.

The First Lord of the British Admiralty, Winston Spencer Churchill, has made further important changes in navy organization, in addition to those instituted in November last, when Admiral Sir Francis Bridgeman, Vice Admiral Prince Louis of Battenberg, and Capt. William C. Pakenham became First, Second and Fourth Sea Lords, respectively. An Admiralty memorandum just issued completes the naval reorganization by the creation of a naval war staff, of which Rear Admiral Ernest Troubridge, heretofore private secretary of the First Lord of the Admiralty, becomes chief. Sir Francis J. S. Hopwood, formerly Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, who was on the staff of the Prince of Wales during his visit to Canada in 1908, is appointed an additional Civil Lord on the Admiralty Board. Rear Admiral David Beatty, who in 1901 married Ethel Field, daughter of the late Marshal Field, of Chicago, succeeds Admiral Troubridge in the secretaryship. Capt. George A. Ballard, of the battleship Britannia, and Capt. Thomas Jackson, Assistant Director of Naval Intelligence, have been appointed directors of the Operations Division and the Intelligence Division, respectively. Mr. Churchill says that the war staff is to be the brain, applied continuously to scientific speculative study of naval strategy and preparation, and will be organized from the existing elements in the three divisions—Intelligence, Operations and Mobilization. These divisions will be combined under a flag officer as chief of staff. The war staff will have no executive authority. Its responsibilities will end with the tendering of advice to the First Sea Lord. Mr. Churchill further explains that the new Civil Lord will be the "buyer and business manager" of the navy.

The city of Birmingham, Ala., has paid a very handsome tribute to the Engineer Corps of the Army by applying to the War Department for a West Point graduate to be appointed city engineer. In the communication it is stated that the city wishes to employ a modern and progressive engineer who has the proper conception of civic duties. There is no authority under which an officer could be permanently detailed to this work and at the same time remain on duty in the Army. Col. Beverly Dunn, of the Ordnance Department, was given

an extended leave of absence to enter the employ of the railroads at New York, but this action occasioned considerable friction in the Army. The Ordnance Department felt that it needed Colonel Dunn's services and there is considerable objection in Congress to the education of Army officers for civil service or for private business. The War Department has recently adopted a policy of refusing to accept the resignation of officers from the Army to engage in private business. The only way that the request of the city of Birmingham can be complied with is by detailing a retired officer or some West Point graduate who has left the Army. The War Department is now looking for such a man.

We publish this week the important report of the board, consisting of Rear Admirals Richard Wainwright, U.S.N., and William P. Potter, U.S.N., Capt. Roy C. Smith, U.S.N., and Frederick L. Chapin, U.S.N., Pay Dir. Livingston Hunt, U.S.N., Pay Insp. Joseph J. Cheatham, U.S.N., Naval Constrs. John D. Beuret, U.S.N., and Richard H. Robinson, U.S.N., members, and Comdr. John M. Poyer, U.S.N., retired, recorder, ordered to consider the details of amalgamating the Pay Corps and Corps of Naval Constructors with the line of the Navy. The board was directed to base its deliberations on the principle that amalgamation should take place with as little change as possible from the present status of officers, and without loss of rank or change of precedence. Inferentially Secretary Meyer in submitting the report of the Amalgamation Board states that it is a misnomer to call the report made by the constructors a minority report. All the members of the board signed the report, and only two submitted what is termed by the Secretary an "additional report." When it is taken into consideration how many interests are affected and the general effect upon the Navy of amalgamation it is a remarkable development to submit a report to the Naval Committee which has the signatures of all of the members of such a large board. In his letter the Secretary says: "This bill was prepared, after very full consideration, by a board of which the Assistant Secretary of the Navy was the head. The report of the board, signed by all the members, has been approved by the Department. Two members submitted an additional report, recommending certain features not concurred in by the full board. The Department, for the reasons given in the main report, does not concur in these features. The Department believes that the enactment of this measure would result in greatly increased efficiency."

Orders were issued at the War Department, Jan. 9, instructing Major Gen. J. F. Bell, commanding the Philippines Division, to dispatch a force to China. The force will consist of four companies of the 15th Infantry, a machine gun platoon and Hospital Corps. The War Department instructed General Bell to get into communication with Minister Calhoun to perfect arrangements for the landing of the soldiers. The troops leave on the transport Logan, which was to sail Jan. 12, for Chin-wang-tao, about 150 miles east of Peking. The troops embarked Jan. 11. The expedition comprises 570 men, who came down the Pasig river to Manila, from Fort McKinley in great barges. During the trip the soldiers were very joyful and all joined in the singing. They are very happy over the prospects of the trip to China. The Logan is expected to reach Chin-wang-tao in six days. It will then coal at Nagasaki and return to Manila. The expedition is taking 150 tons of food and other necessities. Altogether it has 100 days' supply.

The New York State Society of Certified Accountants in a resolution recently adopted called Secretary of the Navy Meyer's attention to what the society thinks puts government secrets in jeopardy. It is stated that the Secretary of the Navy has been employing English "chartered accountants" in preference to American "certified public accountants." The attention of many Congressmen has been called to it. The resolution calls attention to the fact that the Government is employing these English accountants in works of a secret, or at least of a confidential nature, and laid stress on the possibility of government secrets leaking out in this way. The Society of Accountants have felt that American accountants should be employed in such matters, and were surprised when word reached them that the Secretary had not heard that certified accountants existed. Congressmen have been interviewed, but no definite action has been taken as yet.

The next examination for civilian candidates for commissions in the Army will occur Sept. 3, 1912. This will be after the West Point class has been graduated and the enlisted men of the Army have been examined for promotion. The present prospects are that there will be over two hundred vacancies in the Army when the next West Point class is commissioned. The number of enlisted men who were promoted and the number of civilians commissioned absorbed about half of the vacancies created by the last personnel legislation. This is a very fortunate development for the Army, for it will distribute the officers who come into the Army from civil life under this legislation throughout two or three years. It may be four years before all of the vacancies are filled that were created by the law.

It is reported that the board which is revising the Small-Arms Firing Manual suggests some radical changes. Aside from altering the system of marking and classifying marksmen it is said that the standard has been raised by the new manual. The gradual improvement in marksmanship not only in the Army but in the National Guard makes it too easy under the present firing regulations for an enlisted man to obtain distinguishing marks, so that when compared with the shooting of the Militia the title of expert rifleman in the Army is a misnomer. Aside from this it is claimed that the extra pay for proficiency in marksmanship is becoming too large. Officers in the Army fear that if the standard is not raised Congress will reduce the appropriation for this purpose.

Kenneth D. McKellar, who was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Representative George W. Gordon in the 10th Tennessee District, has been appointed member of the House Committee on Military Affairs. Mr. McKellar is a prominent lawyer of Memphis, and is regarded as an important addition to the committee. J. W. Browning, formerly chief clerk of the House, who succeeded Representative Loudenslager in Congress from New Jersey, has been selected to fill the vacancy

on the Naval Affairs Committee. Mr. Browning is especially qualified for this work as he has always taken an interest in naval affairs, and in the past year has taken care of much of the work of his predecessor on account of Mr. Loudenslager's protracted illness.

The Russian Duma is taking up the question of service in the Russian army. The present system of organization and recruitment goes back to the year 1874, and during the intervening period the conditions of life in Russia have greatly changed. Growth of numbers and reduction in the period of service lead to a large increase of the annual contingent, and, while the number of men subject to military service has doubled within thirty-six years, the demand for recruits has tripled. The proposed changes would, if adopted, vary the service to meet the special condition of families. Only sons, even if their fathers are capable of work, would belong to the second category, and in other like ways the burden would be lightened. Men who support widowed mothers with young children would be free from service. The reduction of the period of service to three years, and to two years in case of youths from high schools who have passed the reserve officers' test is proposed. The institute for volunteers is intended to be the means of providing a sufficiency of reserve officers, and its organization is intended to be changed. The general object of the proposals is to increase military efficiency, while relieving the people of some part of the military burden.

It is now expected that rules for battle practice for the coming spring will be ready for the fleets by Jan. 20. Some entirely new problems approaching nearer battle conditions than in any previous exercises are provided for in the rules. No airplane shooting will be participated in by the fleet, as the Navy Department has reached the conclusion that until it is more apparent that aeroplanes can keep out of the range of small arms, it is not necessary to develop a big gun defense against them. The South Carolina and Vermont will be stripped for action as described in a recent issue of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, and the rest of the fleet will be cleared for action.

Capt. Templin M. Potts, Chief Intelligence Officer, will succeed Rear Admiral William P. Potter as Aid for Personnel of the Navy. To succeed Captain Potts Secretary Meyer has appointed Capt. Thomas S. Rodgers, Supervisor of New York Harbor. Following the injury he received on New Year's, when he fell down the steps of the State, War and Navy Building and broke his nose, Rear Admiral Potter has been granted four months' leave, at the termination of which he will retire from active service. Captain Potts will then succeed him as Aid for Personnel.

In an engagement on the island of Jolo, P.I., Jan. 11, between Moros and United States troops, twenty-six of the Moros were killed while they were attempting to ambush the troops. In the course of the fighting Lieutenant McGee, of the 2d Cavalry, was shot twice, and one American private was wounded. There are two officers named McGee in the 2d Cavalry—1st Lieut. Oscar A. McGee and 2d Lieut. Hugh H. McGee. The band of Moros who lay in ambush for the troops comprised the last of the remaining malcontents in the opinion of Gen. J. J. Pershing.

The Commandery-in-Chief, M.O.L.L.U.S., have issued a circular approving the project of erecting at a cost of \$500,000 in Washington a monument to the memory of the women of the Civil War, first obtaining from the New York Commandery a modification of its resolution on the subject so as to include in the project besides "the noble women, who in the Civil War, so heroically devoted themselves to our sick and wounded soldiers on the battlefields and in the hospitals," "the loyal mothers and wives who freely offered their dear ones on the altar of their country that the Union might be preserved."

The House Committee on Naval Affairs on Jan. 12 decided to call the author of the Stanley resolution before it on Jan. 15, to explain the meaning of his resolution. The committee was unable to understand just what action Mr. Stanley wants Congress to take with regard to the investigation of Navy contracts with the Steel Corporation. Representative Stanley is the chairman of the committee of Congress which is investigating the affairs of the United States Steel Corporation.

The Christian Scientists have carried their propaganda into the U.S. Navy, it being announced that among the presents officially received on board the U.S.S. Florida, when that vessel was at Pensacola, recently, was a year's subscription to the Christian Science Monitor, a set of the works of Mary Baker Eddy, and a Bible. The gifts were the Christian Scientists of Florida, and the gifts were not personal to any man or officers on the great battleship. Each was a gift to the ship and as such was received.

For nearly six years the midshipmen of the Naval Academy have been contributing about \$400 a month as extra pay to the stewards, etc., because the government appropriation for these employees has been held to be insufficient to obtain competent men. The practice is declared illegal in a decision by the Comptroller, because it practically amounts to a government employee receiving two salaries for the same work.

Hon. Lemuel P. Padgett, chairman of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, publishes in the National Monthly an article entitled, "A Democratic Naval Policy," from which we learn that the House majority intends to make the Navy "practical instead of spectacular." It is going to cut down on the construction of "palatial floating arsenals," meaning battleships, and to expand in the direction of colliers, destroyers, tenders, submarines and ammunition ships.

First Lieut. Clarence E. Seybt, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., has been tried by general court-martial at Fort Dade, Fla. The charge against him alleged that he failed to pay to a laundry moneys which he had collected from soldiers at the post. It is understood at the War Department that the shortage amounts to two or three hundred dollars.

AERONAUTICAL NOTES.

It has been decided by the War Department to detail four more officers to aeronautical duty. Perhaps it would be better to say that the War Department will call for four more volunteers for this service. The officers to be detailed must not only volunteer, but they must furnish a surgeon's certificate as to their physical qualifications for aeronautical work. They must be unmarried and generally qualified to operate airplanes, as Representative Slayden, of Texas, insists that flying machines should be called. There is no doubt that the Signal Corps is in need of more officers for this work. With the amount of work that is required from the Signal Corps in the development of aeronautics there is a great shortage of officers in the corps.

Our warning against the participation of military aviators of the United States in aviation tournaments arranged for money-making purposes has received strong support in the views of Claude Grahame-White, the celebrated English aviator, who recently arrived in New York. In explaining why he had decided to give up flying and confine his attention to the manufacture of flying machines, he said: "The demand of aviation crowds for spectacular flight is gradually driving all the sane men out of the exhibition business. Nine-tenths of the deaths are due to aviators trying to fly under adverse conditions or trying stunts too far out of the ordinary. Unfortunately aviation has not attracted a desirable element. Variety artists, chauffeurs and other men of their kind have rushed into it because it afforded a new way to make money. Hardly one of these men has any idea of the mechanical construction, and this unskilled driving leads to the majority of accidents." If all this is true, it must be apparent that Army aviators can get little permanent benefit out of association with such an adventurous company of aviators.

The Lohner-Daimler biplane, under trial in the Austrian army, is specially built for stability in rough weather. The wings are not at right angles to the body, but are curved sharply backward like those of a swallow. The lower plane is of only one-third of the area of the upper plane, and has a wide gap in the center. The torpedo-shaped body is between the upper and lower planes, and is completely enclosed. The pilot sits behind a hood near the front of the body, behind the engine, which is a 70 h.p. Daimler motor driving a 9-foot two-bladed propeller. The observer is comfortably seated behind the pilot, and has an excellent view of the ground through the gap in the lower plane. In this machine Captain von Umlauf, of the Austrian army, recently flew from Vienna to Buda-Pesth (a distance of 140 miles) and back again without stopping between these places. Although the wind was gusty and irregular, with an average velocity of twenty-five miles an hour, the steadiness of the machine was perfect.

The French Chamber is to be asked to vote \$10,000,000 for the organization and equipment of an air regiment. The Deputies who are going to urge the \$10,000,000 grant have sketched out a budget, which includes 1,000 aeroplanes at \$4,000,000, and twenty new aerodromes, with the necessary hangars, workshops, offices and automobiles, at \$4,000,000. The remaining \$2,000,000 will easily be absorbed in the first year by the purchase of machines, tools and by upkeep. It is estimated that to keep the navy of the air at the highest point of efficiency will entail an annual expenditure of \$4,000,000, the average life of an aeroplane being reckoned at only about a year, or eighteen months at the outside.

The Austrian military authorities have decided to send two officers to Paris and Berlin for the purpose of studying the latest developments in military aviation.

The new military dirigible balloon went through some important maneuvers at the aviation camp at Bracciano, Italy, Jan. 5. Bombs were dropped on targets with extraordinary precision, the average being ninety per cent. of hits, while the balloon was traveling at the rate of forty-five kilometers, or about twenty-eight miles an hour.

We have been asked to announce that Aviator Bernard Levey, aged twenty-three, enlisted Dec. 29, 1911, in the Signal Corps, U.S.A., and is now stationed at Fort Wood, N.Y.I. Levey is a pilot and active member of the U.S. Aero Reserve, and has made flights at Mineola, L.I., and about New York and in the West, and also Europe. He is said to be a graduate of the Bleriot school in France.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Lieut. John Neal Hodges, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., and Miss Claudia Cecilia Coleman, daughter of Mr. Thomas Atlee Coleman, were married in St. Mark's Episcopal Church, San Antonio, Texas, Jan. 3, 1912. The marriage was a brilliant event, attended by the social circles of San Antonio and Fort Sam Houston. The historic edifice in which the service was said was elaborately decorated. Ropes of smilax bound the pillars, outlined the windows and draped the chancel rail. Bay trees, palms and ferns outlined the entire front of the church and concealed the organ, and the chancel was converted into a garden of pink roses. An isle of rose-bound harps made an avenue of pink through which the bride proceeded. Prior to the ceremony a musical program was given. Lohengrin's "Wedding March" marked the bridal entrance. The ushers included Lieut. George F. Rozelle, Lieut. John Magruder, Capt. Irving J. Carr, U.S.A. The bridesmaids were Miss Kathleen Scott, of Fort Sam Houston, and Miss Esther Hardie, Miss Alice Richards, of Kansas City, and Miss Henrietta Kleberg, of Kingsville; Miss Bodien Martin and Miss Bessie Yonkum, Miss Eda Kampmann and Miss Julia Armstrong, Miss Atlee Born, of Corpus Christi, and Miss Eleanor Stevens and Miss Jean Aubrey and Miss Mary Wilson. Miss Marguerite Coleman was the maid of honor, and little Miss Elizabeth Coleman acted as flower girl, holding a large cluster of pink roses. The bride entered with her father. She was gown in white duchesse satin veiled in point lace, cut slightly low at the throat, with long angel's sleeves caught with orange blossoms and a long train. A design of pearls and rhinestones was on the bodice, and panel of the same extended down one entire side. Her silk net veil, which fitted closely to her head, was bordered in rose point lace, and held in place with a crescent of diamonds. A diamond La Valliere, the bridegroom's gift, was worn on her neck. She carried a white prayer book that was used by the bridegroom's mother at her own wedding. Following the church ceremony, performed by the Rev. Philip Cook, a reception was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Coleman, 1107 Main avenue. The house was

handsome throughout in cut flowers, ferns and swinging baskets of fine smilax and roses. Receiving were Lieut. and Mrs. Hodges, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Coleman, Mrs. John Keeran, Mrs. H. D. Kampmann and Miss Marguerite Coleman. In the reception hall baskets of the crimson Richmond roses were used in conjunction with greens. In the music room the punch bowl was placed between baskets of pink roses and ferns. The dining room was adorned in the bridal motif of white and green. On the table, where bride's roses and lilies of the valley were used, a large old English wedding cake forming a four-storied pyramid occupied the center, tied with bows of white maline. Cupids driving swan-shaped baskets of the lilies of the valley surrounded the cake. A two-course supper was served. The adjoining breakfast room was attractive in pink carnations, and the den in Army motifs of flags and swords and palms. Music was played during the reception. The bride presented her bridesmaids with gold vanity boxes. Lieut. and Mrs. Hodges left on the evening train for a trip to New York and to visit Lieutenant Hodges' relatives in Baltimore, where he is prominently connected. Later they will go for station to Wheeling, W. Va., where Lieutenant Hodges is on duty. The bride's going-away suit was brown velvet with chiffon waist. A hat and other accessories harmonized with her suit. A large number of handsome wedding presents were received.

The marriage of Miss Emily Hamlin Bassett, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank P. Bassett, of Ten Hills, Catonsville, Baltimore county, Md., to Ensign Theodore Hugh Winters, U.S.N., will take place in the spring.

Col. and Mrs. Warren Putnam Newcomb announce the engagement of their daughter, Frances, to Lieut. Donald Armstrong, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., a son of Dr. Samuel T. Armstrong, of New York.

Capt. W. G. Cutler, U.S.N., and Mrs. Cutler announce the engagement of their daughter, Edith Wesson, to Mr. Desaix B. Myers, of Los Angeles, Cal.

Mr. and Mrs. Willis Ward, of Detroit, Mich., announce the engagement of their daughter, Marjorie Lee Ward, to Lieut. Frederick S. Strong, jr., Corps of Engrs., U.S.A.

Lieut. Charles E. Ide, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Clarita R. Blair, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Rubio Blair, were married Dec. 27, 1911, at St. Luke's Church, in San Francisco, Cal., in the presence of a small company of relatives and friends. The bride wore a traveling gown of blue cloth, with a picture hat, and she carried a shower of orchids. The officiating clergyman was Rev. Edward Morgan, and the bride was given in marriage by her father.

Comdr. Henry C. Gearing, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Gearing, of Annapolis, Md., and Cobourg, Ontario, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Mary Gearing, to Dr. G. H. Field, of Canada. The date of the wedding has not been fixed.

The marriage of Miss Diana Talbot Walke and Mr. Rufus Parks, son of Pay Dir. Rufus Parks, U.S.N., took place in Christ Church, Norfolk, Va., Jan. 10, 1912, Rev. Francis C. Steinmetz officiating. Miss Dorothy Walke, the bride's sister, was maid of honor, and the bridesmaids Misses Kate and Jean Cooke, Katherine Dickson, Kitty Hardy and Louisa Myers. The best man was Mr. Cyrus Wiley Grandy, jr. A brilliant reception followed at the home of the bride, Bate street. The bride wore a Morris gown of white satin and duchesse lace. She is a niece of Rear Admiral Burwell, U.S.N., and Mrs. Walton Goodwin and of Major Willoughby Walke, U.S.A.

The engagement has been announced at West Point of Miss Katherine Allen and Lieut. William H. Dodds, jr., 3d Field Art., U.S.A. Miss Allen is a niece of Mrs. Dunwoody, wife of Lieut. Halsey Dunwoody, C.A.C.

Mrs. Addie R. Davlin, of Somerville, Mass., announces the engagement of her niece, Miss Gladys Minnie Hartman, youngest daughter of the late Joseph Hartman, U.S.N., and also of Somerville, to Mr. Ernest A. Glines, of Woburn, Mass.

The wedding of Miss Charlotte Barnier and Major Arthur W. Morse, Med. Corps, U.S.A., took place at the home of the bride's parents, 274 Calle Marques de Comillas, Manila, P.I., Nov. 29, 1911. The beautiful Bardot home was tastefully decorated with electric lights without and flags of all nations within. The bride assisted her mother in making the guests at home. She wore a gown of rare Spanish white lace, over white satin. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father Noon, the bride being given away by her stepfather, Monsieur Luis Bardot, managing director of the industrial department of the Compania General de Tabacos de Filipinas. It was a very short and pretty ceremony, and was attended by the members of the French colony, many friends of other nationalities and a large contingent from the Army.

The engagement of Miss Ethel Greiner, daughter of Mrs. Richard Milne Greiner, to Lieut. John Rodgers, U.S.N., is announced. No date for the wedding is given. Lieutenant Rodgers has charge of the Navy Aviation School at Annapolis, Md.

RECENT DEATHS.

Major Jerauld A. Olmsted, U.S.A., retired, passed away at his home 2809 Rutland avenue, Des Moines, Iowa, Dec. 19, 1911, following a long illness. He is survived by his wife, Abbie Bailey Olmsted, and one son, E. S. Olmsted. He was a brother of J. G. Olmsted, of Des Moines. Major Olmsted was born in Wyoming county, N.Y., July 28, 1846, and was graduated from the U.S.M.A. and promoted in the Army, second lieutenant, 4th Cav., June 15, 1870. He was assigned to station in Texas to assist in quelling the Indian uprisings in this section of the country, serving there three years. During this strenuous Indian campaign, he had both feet badly frozen, but did not lose them. He was transferred to the 13th Infantry in June, 1872, and to the 9th Cavalry Aug. 1, 1881. He was stationed in Wyoming with the 13th Infantry and was next ordered to New Orleans for reconstruction duty. He remained in New Orleans for six years, serving as regimental quartermaster and depot quartermaster. In June, 1880, his regiment was ordered to New Mexico, where Major Olmsted was made inspecting officer on the staff of the general in command. A few months later he was stationed at Fort Wingate, N.M., as an officer of the 9th Cavalry. He took an active part in quelling the Indian uprising near this place. A few months later he was assigned to the post at Fort Riley, Kas., and remained there three years. While at this post he held the position of regimental quartermaster. He was then sent to Fort McKinney, Wyo., where he remained one year. During this time he received his commission as a captain. He then was sent to Fort Duchesne, in Utah, and remained at that post for two years, going from there to

Fort Washakie, Wyo. He stayed at this post for three years and was then sent to Fort Robinson, Neb. In 1892 he was transferred to New York city and assigned to recruiting duty, staying in this position for two years. He then returned to Fort Robinson and later was sent to the Pine Ridge agency, in South Dakota, where he was made the inspector of Indian supplies. He remained there for two years, and was then sent to Iowa for National Guard duty. He was retired with the rank of major Oct. 16, 1898, for disability in the line of duty. During the latter year he was mustering officer with headquarters in Des Moines, and was on duty during the Spanish-American War. He was appointed inspector general for Iowa in 1899. In 1900 he was in charge of the military department at the State Teachers College at Cedar Falls, staying there for three years. He put in more than forty years of his life at military posts, and served in twenty-two different states.

Ord. Sergt. George H. Rollins, U.S.A., retired, died at Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D.C., Nov. 7, 1911.

Mr. William Phipps Baker, of the firm of Austin, Nichols and Company, wholesale grocers, who died in St. Luke's Hospital, New York city, Jan. 6, 1912, is the father of Capt. William B. Baker, 4th U.S. Inf. Mr. Baker was a member of the Society Sons of the American Revolution. Besides Captain Baker he is survived by a widow and two sons, Messrs. Harold W. and Edmund S. Baker.

Joachim Christian Jorgensen, one of the inventors of the Krag-Jorgensen rifle used by the United States Army until the new model Springfield rifle was adopted recently, and an employee of the United States Senate library, died of heart disease Jan. 4, 1912, in Washington, D.C. Mr. Jorgensen was born in Copenhagen, Denmark, Feb. 21, 1852, and came to this country in 1874. Upon arrival here, he enlisted in the Army and did effective service in several Indian campaigns in the Southwest. While in the Army he invented the rifle that bears his name, and resigned from the Army in the interest of his patent, which was pushed by Krag. Shortly thereafter, he was appointed to the Senate library. Mr. Jorgensen is survived by his widow, two sons, William, a page in the Senate, and Leonard, and a baby daughter.

Mrs. Mary E. Franklin Hughes, widow of Capt. Daniel W. Hughes, U.S.A., died at Washington, D.C., Jan. 3, 1912. Captain Hughes died in 1883.

Mr. Barrett Levis, son of Capt. Francis A. Levis, U.S.I.C.S., died at Waverly, N.Y., Dec. 31, 1911.

Miss Frances Butler, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Butler, of Washington, D.C., who was a Washington debutante three winters ago, died in Manila, P.I., Jan. 4, 1912, where she had gone to visit her sister, who is the wife of Major John W. Joyce, Ord. Dept., U.S.A. Miss Butler, according to the despatches, had been ill and took bichloride of mercury in mistake for the medicine which her physician had prescribed for her.

Mrs. Anne McNamee, who died recently at El Paso, Texas, in her eightieth year, was the mother of Comdr. Luke McNamee, U.S.N., and of Capt. Michael M. McNamee, 15th U.S. Cav.

Col. Egon A. Koerber, U.S.A., retired, died in Washington, D.C., Jan. 10, 1912. He was born in Prussia Feb. 21, 1836, and entered the military service as a surgeon in the 75th Pennsylvania Infantry Sept. 11, 1861, serving until honorably mustered out on Sept. 1, 1865. He saw a great deal of hard service during the Civil War. He was appointed an assistant surgeon in the Regular Service May 14, 1867. He reached the grade of lieutenant colonel and Deputy Surgeon General Dec. 10, 1898, and was retired for age Feb. 21, 1900. He was advanced to colonel on the retired list April 23, 1904.

Col. William T. Wickham, U.S.V., who died in Washington, D.C., Friday, Dec. 22, 1911, was brother of the wife of Gen. E. R. Kellogg. Interment was at Norwalk, Ohio. Colonel Wickham was a veteran of the Civil War, serving as an officer in the 55th Ohio Volunteers and on the staff of Gen. O. O. Howard, U.S.A., as inspector of Artillery. He was assistant adjutant general of Ohio on Governor Foraker's staff.

Capt. Charles Bunker Dahlgren, who served in the Civil War, died in Mercer Hospital, Trenton, N.J., Jan. 9, 1912, at the age of seventy-two years. He was the son of the late Rear Admiral John A. Dahlgren, U.S.N. He entered the Navy as a third assistant engineer Dec. 24, 1861, and resigned Dec. 15, 1862. He was appointed an acting ensign the same day, and resigned Feb. 1, 1865, while holding the rank of acting master. He served with his father in the blockade of Charleston. After the war he assisted his father at the Washington Navy Yard. He was the author of a number of works on naval warfare. He is survived by his wife and five children, Prof. Ulric Dahlgren, of Princeton University; John Dahlgren, of California; Winthrop Dahlgren, of Brooklyn; Mrs. James Rett, of Washington, D.C., and Mrs. Andrew McCorkindale, of Jersey City.

Mr. George Washington Ball, brother of Pay Dir. R. T. M. Ball, U.S.N., died at Washington, D.C., Jan. 9, 1912, in his eighty-fourth year.

Mrs. Sophia J. Hamilton, widow of Major Gen. Charles S. Hamilton, U.S.A., died at her home, 737 Marshall street, Milwaukee, Wis., on New Year's Eve, aged eighty-seven years. Four sons survive her, the second son being Col. W. R. Hamilton, U.S.A., retired; also a grandson, Lieut. Charles S. Hamilton, 13th Inf., namesake of the General.

Dr. Rupert Blue, a surgeon in the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, who has been appointed Surgeon General of that service, to succeed the late Dr. Walter Wyman, is a brother of Comdr. Victor Blue, U.S.N. Dr. Blue was born in Scotland county, N.C., May 30, 1867. He was taken as a boy to Marion, S.C., his present home. He was educated in the public and private schools of South Carolina and studied at the University of Virginia. He was graduated with the class of 1892 at the University of Maryland, in Baltimore. Entering the Marine Hospital Service in that year, he passed through all the grades, and has had the rank of surgeon since 1909. His most recent duty was in Honolulu, investigating the steptomycia or yellow fever mosquito, with a view to its extermination. He is now in Washington on leave. Dr. Blue's greatest distinction was achieved during the bubonic plague campaign in San Francisco in 1907 and 1908. His work in charge of that fight against plague resulted in giving him a worldwide reputation as an authority on bubonic plague and as a sanitarian. It was recognized in England by his being made a fellow of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine. He represented the U.S. Government at the International Congress of Physicians and Surgeons held at Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic, in 1910. Afterwards traveled through Chile, Peru and other South American countries, investigating bubonic plague conditions. Was the first to discover that ground squirrels were carriers of plague and has recently been engaged in the extermination of infected ground squirrels in California.

PERSONALS.

Contributions to this column are always welcome.

A daughter was born to the wife of Lieut. Stanley Clarke, U.S.M.C., at Camp Elliott, Panama, Jan. 1, 1912.

Mrs. A. F. Dixon, widow of Capt. Albert F. Dixon, U.S.N., is at the Toronto, Washington, D.C., for the winter.

Mrs. John C. Gresham and Miss Gresham, family of Col. John C. Gresham, U.S.A., will spend the winter at the Wissahickon Inn, Redlands, Cal.

Brig. Gen. William M. Wherry, U.S.A., retired, is at the Valencia, St. Augustine, Fla., his winter home. His daughter, Mrs. Mark Atkins Brown, of Cincinnati, is with him.

Rear Admiral N. R. Usher has been ordered to duty as commander of the Fourth Division of the U.S. Atlantic Fleet with the Minnesota as flagship. Lieuts. E. B. Armstrong and R. P. Craft have been assigned to duty as his aids.

Ensign G. M. Dallas, U.S.N., who resigned from the Navy to take effect Jan. 12, 1912, was born in Tennessee, and entered the Navy May 6, 1903. He received his present commission June 7, 1909. He has been on leave for the past three months.

Mrs. Donald Chappell, of New London, Conn., is the house guest of Mrs. Harry Taylor, the wife of Lieut. Col. Harry Taylor, U.S.A., at 1753 Q street, Washington, D.C. Mrs. Taylor will entertain at bridge on Wednesday, Jan. 17, in honor of Mrs. Chappell.

Capt. Henry B. McIntyre, Med. Corps, who has resigned from the Army, to take effect Jan. 10, 1912, was born in Vermont May 26, 1877, and entered the Army as an assistant surgeon June 20, 1906. He is a graduate of the Army Medical School, class of 1906.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Snare, Mr. Frederick Snare, Jr., of Havana, Cuba, and Mr. Dudley Fowler, of New York city, were the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. C. W. Mason, Jr., 29th Inf., at Fort Porter, N.Y., during the holidays. Mrs. Mason accompanied her mother, Mrs. Snare, on her return for a brief visit in New York city.

The current number of the Brown Alumni Monthly contains an article by Capt. G. A. Taylor, Coast Art., U.S.A., entitled "An All-Brown Football Team, a Choice of the Best Players of the Last Twenty Years." "Dave" Fultz, '98, who is well known as a football official at West Point, is named as captain and halfback of the first eleven.

Chief Btsn. Patrick J. Kane, U.S.N., who has been a patient at the Naval Hospital at Annapolis, Md., suffering with pneumonia, since the early part of November, is now able to walk about the hospital grounds. Boatwain Kane has many good words to say for his treatment there, about medical officers, nurses and hospital apprentices.

Asst. Paymr. Omar D. Conger, U.S.N., stationed at Annapolis, Md., tendered his resignation to Secretary Meyer Jan. 8. Mr. Conger states that he does not find the remuneration in the Navy equal to meeting the requirements of his way of living, and prefers to enter commercial life. He is a native of the District of Columbia and entered the Service July 10, 1906.

Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A., on an inspection tour was at Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 5. He left in the night for Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., near Chattanooga, which will conclude his inspection of the Army posts of the South. While at Atlanta General Grant was a guest of the Capital City Club. He also was entertained at dinner at the same club by the Chamber of Commerce.

The present chaplain at West Point, Rev. Edward S. Travers, and the former chaplain, Rev. Herbert L. Shipman, rector of the Church of the Heavenly Rest, New York, are among the preachers in the course of Sunday services in St. Paul's Chapel, Columbia College, New York, commencing Jan. 7 and continuing until May 26. Mr. Shipman is announced for Feb. 11 and Mr. Travers for March 24, 1912.

Major Gen. William P. Biddle, commandant of the Marine Corps, and Mrs. Biddle entertained at dinner at the commandant's house, Marine Barracks, Washington, D.C., on Thursday evening, Jan. 11. Their guests were Senator William J. Stone, of Missouri, and Mrs. Stone; Hon. Albert Estopinal, of Louisiana, and Mrs. Estopinal; Lieut. Col. E. K. Cole, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Cole; Dr. and Mrs. Francis M. Chisholm and Major Harry G. Cole, U.S.A., and Mrs. Cole.

First Lieut. Howard G. Sharpe, U.S.A., and Mrs. Sharpe are visiting Lieutenant Sharpe's parents, Col. and Mrs. Sharpe, U.S.A., at 38 Jefferson avenue, Columbus, Ohio. Lieut. and Mrs. Sharpe were recently married in California. After a short visit in New York and Boston they return to San Francisco and sail for the Philippines, Feb. 5. Lieutenant Sharpe is a veteran of the 4th Ohio Infantry. He served in Co. F, 4th Ohio, in Porto Rico in 1898, and was in the battle Aug. 8, 1898.

Mrs. Robert Dwight Goodwin, wife of Captain Goodwin, Infantry, U.S.A., on Thanksgiving evening in the parlors of the Hotel Jefferson, San Francisco, Cal., together with Mrs. A. R. Kerwin, wife of Capt. A. R. Kerwin, 13th Inf., gave a most delightful musical evening. Mrs. Goodwin, who is a violinist of exceptional ability, rendered several difficult selections in a most delightful manner. Mrs. Kerwin, besides accompanying Mrs. Goodwin, rendered several delightful solos which were highly appreciated.

One of the wheels within the wheels of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, of Boston, is the "Ten of Us" Club, organized in 1892, membership one hundred, based upon the cordial relations then begun with the Troy Citizens' Corps of which Lieut. Philip Reade, U.S.A., 3d Inf., became an honorary member in 1878. On Thursday, Jan. 11, the "Ten of Us" Club had its annual meet at the Quincy House, Boston, when Brig. Gen. Philip Reade, U.S.A., retired, gave a talk about the past Ancient and Honorables whose grave stones are now extant in Copp's Hill burying ground, Kings' Chapel burying ground, the Central burying ground of ancient Shawmut (Boston), and who were really military men.

Greater Boston now includes Roxbury, Dorchester, South and East Boston, Charlestown, Brighton and West Roxbury. The list of streets, courts, places, alleys, squares and other thoroughfares and corners disconcerts the stranger and dismays the postal authorities by reason of duplications of terminology of avenues of foot and vehicle communication. Innovations are suggested by some aliens, based on nationality or religion, or very human causes. The hereditary-patriotic societies do not want old names to be changed and resent new inventions. Brig. Gen. Philip Reade, U.S.A., retired, has prepared a list of three hundred and ten names of Boston's streets corresponding to that number of Revolutionary officers of Massachusetts who served with Massachusetts organizations after Jan. 1, 1777. Also a list of names of officers of that period who served with troops of the Commonwealth, but who have not had their names given to any streets.

A daughter was born to the wife of Capt. M. A. Reasoner, Med. Corps, U.S.A., at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., Dec. 31, 1911.

Miss Elizabeth Medlicott, of Middletown, Conn., is visiting Comdr. George R. Marvell, U.S.N., and Mrs. Marvell in Annapolis, Md.

A daughter was born to Vetn. and Mrs. Coleman Nockolds, 1st U.S. Cav., at Presidio, San Francisco, Cal., on the night of Jan. 1, 1912.

A daughter, Elizabeth Scott Stiles, was born to the wife of Ensign William Henry Stiles, jr., U.S.N., at Branford Point, Conn., Jan. 4, 1912.

Civil Engr. Richard C. Hollyday, U.S.N., and Mrs. Hollyday have their niece, Miss Everett, visiting them at their apartment at the Dresden, in Washington, D.C.

Lieut. W. W. Bradley, jr., U.S.N., and Mrs. Bradley, accompanied by their small daughter, have been the guests of Mrs. Bradley's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Cox, at their residence, 27 West Preston street, Baltimore, Md.

Major Henry S. Greenleaf, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and Mrs. Greenleaf are spending some time in Washington, D.C., with Mrs. Greenleaf's father, Mr. Gales McClellan. Major and Mrs. Greenleaf are being congratulated on the birth of a daughter on Wednesday, Jan. 3.

A meeting of the Artillery Branch of the Army Relief Society will be held at the York Club, 52 East Fifty-fourth street, New York city, on Saturday, Jan. 20, at eleven o'clock. A cordial invitation to be present is extended to those interested in the work of the society.

Brig. Gen. John M. Wilson and his sister-in-law, Miss Leila W. Waller, have cards out for Saturday, Jan. 20, four to seven, to present Miss Brooks, granddaughter of the host. Miss Waller and Miss Brooks will be at home Fridays in February, 1773 Massachusetts avenue.

Mrs. Walter S. Anderson, wife of Lieut. W. S. Anderson, U.S.N., commanding the U.S.S. Yankton, is with her mother, Mrs. Charles Ewing, at "Arrowbrae," Tarrytown-on-Hudson, N.Y. Mrs. Anderson has been spending several days in Washington, D.C., with Gen. and Mrs. Biddle.

Comdr. and Mrs. William Wirt Gilmer, U.S.N., and Mrs. Pearson S. Peterson, Mrs. Gilmer's mother, have taken up their residence on the U.S.S. Lancaster at the navy yard, Philadelphia, where they will be pleased to receive their friends on Tuesdays from four until six o'clock.

Mrs. Edward S. Addison, wife of Lieut. Edward S. Addison, of the U.S.R.C. Tahoma, has given up her apartment in Seattle, Wash., and with Miss Virginia Pearl and Master Edward Spencer Addison has taken a suite at the Weinhard, in Astoria, Ore., at which port the Tahoma is now stationed.

Col. Robert M. Thompson gave a theater party in Washington, D.C., on Tuesday, Jan. 9, to see Miss Margaret Anglin in "Green Stockings." Among his guests were Brig. Gen. William W. Wotherspoon, U.S.A., and Mrs. Wotherspoon, Rear Admiral John McGowan, U.S.N., and Mrs. McGowan and Rear Admiral Willard H. Brownson, U.S.N., and Mrs. Brownson.

Comdr. C. T. Jewell, U.S.N., was host at a theater party in Washington, D.C., on Jan. 8, taking his guests later to the charity ball at the New Willard. His guests included Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Poor, Lieut. Robert Henderson, U.S.N., and Mrs. Henderson, Miss Lillie Finley, Miss Owen, Miss Goodwin, Miss Jean Crosby, Major Theodore Low, U.S.M.C., Civil Engr. Frank Chambers, U.S.N., and Lieut. Comdr. Needham Jones, U.S.N.

A dinner dance of sixty couples was given at the Chevy Chase Club, Maryland, on Saturday night, Jan. 6, the committee in charge consisting of Major William E. Horton, U.S.A., Mr. Frederick Faust, Mr. William T. Bingham, Capt. Louis M. Little, U.S.M.C., Capt. L. M. Gulick, U.S.M.C., Lieut. Byron A. Long, U.S.N., Major William Lassiter, U.S.A., Comdr. Cyrus R. Miller, U.S.N., and Mr. Charles Wilson. Mrs. Edson Bradley received the guests.

The Misses Anderson, daughters of Med. Dir. Frank Anderson, U.S.N., entertained at an afternoon tea at their Nineteenth street residence, in Washington, on Thursday, Jan. 4, in honor of Mrs. Sidney Morgan Henry, wife of Naval Constructor Henry, U.S.N., their house guest. Mrs. P. J. D. Fuller and Mrs. Burr, wife of Lieut. Col. Edward Burr, U.S.A., presided at the tea table. Miss Emily Beatty, daughter of Capt. Frank E. Beatty, U.S.N.; Miss Edmonia Adams, daughter of Rear Admiral Adams, U.S.N., and Miss Elizabeth Munford.

Col. James Parker, commanding the 11th U.S. Cavalry, stationed at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., is the happy possessor of a handsome coal black stallion, presented to him a few days since by prominent citizens of Chattanooga, Tenn., as evidence of the esteem in which he and the regiment that he commands are held by the citizenship with which they are so closely associated. Mayor Thompson made the presentation address and so adroitly was the entire affair arranged that it was not until the Mayor had finished that Colonel Parker realized what had been done. Major W. J. Bass and Capt. M. W. Rowell, 11th U.S. Cav., recently made several trips through Middle Tennessee and Kentucky in search of a horse that would be suitable, and the fine animal selected has been named "Chattanooga." The horse is a pedigreed animal, of finest Kentucky breed, and has won many blue ribbons against competitors. Its name as entered on the records of its former owner is Nelson Squirrel, and, as the name Squirrel indicates, the horse is of the most famous of Kentucky breeds. He is six years old, weighs 1,670 pounds and is sixteen hands high. Chattanooga has been trained to both saddle and harness under a master hand, and both in appearance and action is easily the superior of all Chattanooga horseflesh. Chattanooga was sired by the great premium saddle stallion Kenmore Squirrel, No. 1868; grand sire Red Squirrel, No. 53. First dam, the noted brood mare Daisy, by Kentucky Pilot, 2:26; second dam by Humboldt, third dam by Sam Booker, No. 1603; fourth dam by Belshazzar. Chattanooga is a jet-black stallion, and has been shown seven times, taking first premium six times and second once. In the ring when he took second ribbon his full sister carried off second honors. A number of prominent citizens of the city who were possessed of knowledge of the presentation journeyed to Fort Oglethorpe Jan. 1 and visited the residence of Colonel Parker to extend greetings of the New Year. He was persuaded to walk to the veranda where Mayor Thompson awaited him and here the presentation speech was made. The horse had been led to the parade ground in front of Colonel Parker's home and stood anxiously awaiting the inspection of his new master. "Colonel Parker," says the Chattanooga Times, "was so impressed with the evidence of friendship and esteem that he was hardly able to express his thanks for the gift and it was some time before the gallant officer was able to speak coherently."

Major and Mrs. John W. Dillenback, U.S.A., retired, are spending the winter at "The Kirkwood," Camden Heights, Camden, S.C.

Lieut. John W. Timmons, U.S.N., naval aid to the President, and Mrs. Timmons entertained at dinner in Washington, D.C., Jan. 4.

Lieut. and Mrs. Robert P. Glassburn, C.A.C., have taken an apartment in the Paul Jones at 184th street and Wadsworth avenue, New York city.

Major and Mrs. Guy Carleton and Miss Carleton have returned to Washington, having spent the holidays with Lieut. and Mrs. Pelham Davis Glassford.

Lieut. Comdr. George C. Sweet, U.S.N., was an usher at the wedding of Miss Maria Josephine Conrad to Mr. Alexander G. Twigg in Millwood, Va., Jan. 6, 1912.

Miss Kathryn Ball, of Winchester, N.H., is the guest of Miss Evelyn Stuart Williams, daughter of Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Yancey S. Williams, U.S.N., at 51 Cottage Park Road, Winthrop, Mass.

The drill and tea which was held at Fort Myer, Va., Nov. 24, for the benefit of the Army Relief Society resulted in the following financial success: Total receipts, \$1,070.35; expenses, \$33.07; net receipts, \$1,037.28.

The Kaiser on Jan. 6 sent a cable despatch to President Taft tendering condolences on the death of Rear Admiral Evans. A sympathetic reply from President Taft was transmitted to the Kaiser through the American Embassy.

Col. Thomas W. Symons, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Symons gave a dinner in Washington, D.C., Jan. 7, 1912, for Mr. and Mrs. Norman E. Mack, of Buffalo, N.Y., and there were informal dinner and supper parties for the younger element.

Capt. George S. Tiffany, 21st U.S. Inf., by the will of William Henry Hollister, once a member of the banking firm of Kountze and Company, who died on Jan. 2, 1912, is the principal beneficiary of the estate, which is said to be worth more than \$300,000.

Col. and Mrs. Garrard, Major and Mrs. Summerall and Capt. and Mrs. Barnhardt received for the hop committee at Fort Myer, Va., Jan. 4, which consists of Major John H. Allen, Major Summerall, Captain Barnhardt, Captain Lindsey and Mrs. Johnson. A number of dinners preceded and suppers followed the dance.

Mrs. George Livingston Baker, of Staten Island, N.Y., is entertaining her son-in-law and daughter, Capt. and Mrs. Brady S. Rutenbacher, who are here on a leave from Vancouver Barracks, prior to their departure for the Philippine Islands early in March. Later the Captain and Mrs. Rutenbacher will visit his parents at their home in Parkersburg, W. Va.

A very enjoyable dinner party was given to the officials of the Irving Club of Astoria, Ore., on Dec. 29, 1911, by the wardroom officers of the U.S.R.C. Tahoma. The wardroom was effectively decorated with flags, bunting and cut flowers. The place-cards contained a color picture of the Tahoma at Yokohama, Japan, during her trip around the world in 1909. The guests were as follows: Charles H. Callender, president of the Irving Club; R. G. Prael, secretary of the Irving Club; C. W. Halderman, of the Irving Club; Capt. K. W. Perry, commanding the Manning; Capt. W. W. Joynes, commanding the Tahoma; Lieuts. E. S. Addison, F. G. Snyder, Roy Munro, H. J. Kerr and C. E. Anstett.

An Army and Navy Club is being organized in Chicago, Ill., similar to those in New York, Washington and San Francisco. The club was incorporated in Springfield, with Dr. P. J. H. Farrell, J. W. Goggin and George B. Selter as directors. "We expect to have the new club fully organized within thirty days," said Dr. Farrell, who was one of the founders of the Army and Navy Club of Manila and served as a major in the Illinois Volunteers. "Membership will be open to officers and former officers in the Army and Navy, and in Volunteer Service, and newspaper writers who have been in the field. There are forty staff officers at the Chicago headquarters, and Fort Sheridan is near. We expect to start with 400 or 500 members. Clubrooms have not been selected."

Among those present at the installation of the officers of Wallace F. Randolph Camp, No. 27, United Spanish War Veterans, at Yonkers, N.Y., Jan. 2, was Chaplain J. J. Kane, U.S.N., retired, a Civil War veteran, who holds the rank of rear admiral. Chaplain Kane in making some remarks declared that during the Civil War it had been said of him that he "could lead a forlorn hope or preach the Gospel. I wanted to go to the last war," he said, "for I love a fight, but some one said, 'Give the young men a chance.' They didn't give me a chance, but some of my shipmates went—Sampson, and Schley, and Dewey. I was Dewey's chaplain once. After I got him properly trained he took Manila, and I didn't get a bit of credit! You young men went to war willing to take what came, and you gave Spain such a beating that they were willing to quit in a few months. It took us four years in the Civil War to convince the other side that they were up against a stone wall."

To commemorate the 100th anniversary of the War of 1812, the Veteran Corps of Artillery of New York, constituting the Military Society of the War of 1812, met at three o'clock in the Governor's room, City Hall, New York city, Jan. 8, and later dined at the Union League Club, the date being the ninety-seventh anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans. The Artillery Service Detachment of the Corps paraded as an escort of honor in full dress uniform. A number of officers of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and National Guard were present. Among the more prominent were Chief Engr. J. White Moore, U.S.N., Col. W. A. Mann, Col. A. Cronkite and Capt. C. W. Fenton, all U.S.A., Col. J. Van R. Hoff, U.S.A. There were also representatives from the Society of the Cincinnati, the Society of Colonial Wars, the Society of the Sons of the Revolution and the Society of Foreign Wars, Bvt. Brig. Gen. Bates, commanding the 71st N.Y., Major Francis Griswold London, representing the 7th N.Y., Major Howlett, representing the 2d Company, Governor's Foot Guard of Connecticut. The toast "The United States of America" was responded to by Gen. Thomas L. James, U.S.V. "The State of New York" by Col. W. W. Ladd, Judge Advocate, N.G.N.Y.; "The Army of the United States," Colonel Cronkite, U.S.A.; "The Navy," by Loyall Farragut, a son of Admiral Farragut. A silent toast was drunk to Gen. George Washington. "The Independent Veteran Corps" was responded to by Major Howland Fell. Among others present were Dr. Frank London Humphreys, Adjutant Daniel, 7th N.Y., Captain Perrine, 71st N.Y., Captain Zalinski, U.S.A., Col. Arthur F. Schermerhorn, W. Lanier Washington, the Count de Lafayette, T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, Lieut. Walter Laspard Suydam, Mr. John Ross Delafield, Gen. Robert Olyphant, Mr. Charles Isham, Dr. Timothy Matlack Cheesman, James Mortimer Montgomery and Major Charles Elliot Warren. The dinner was presided over by Col. Asa Bird Gardiner, U.S.A., toastmaster. Major Gen. F. D. Grant was to have attended, but was held up by a storm in the West.

Mrs. A. E. Watson, wife of Lieut. Comdr. A. E. Watson, U.S.N., is spending the winter with her parents, Major and Mrs. H. J. Gallagher, in Seattle, Wash.

Capt. Warren C. Beach gave a dinner for several men friends at his home in New York city Jan. 11, including Gen. Horace Porter and Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry, U.S.A.

Mrs. I. Goodwin Hobbs, wife of Pay Director Hobbs, U.S.N., retired, of Newport, R.I., is visiting her daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Ezra Gould, in Washington, D.C.

A meeting of the Washington Commandery, M.O.L. L.U.S., will be held at the Tacoma Hotel, Tacoma, Wash., Jan. 17, 1912. First Lieut. Fred Dwinel Kilgore, U.S.M.C., second son of Companion Capt. William F. Kilgore, is an applicant for membership.

Capt. John McAuley Palmer, 15th Inf. (Gen. Staff), contributes to Scribner's Magazine for February a discussion of "The Insurance of Peace," in which he presents a plea for military efficiency as the best preventive of war. The Civil War has cost nine billions of dollars to date. It might have been prevented, he believes, by an appropriation of five millions per annum from 1850 to 1860.

Miss Ruth Pilling, of Washington, D.C., had dining with her on Saturday, Jan. 6. Dr. and Mrs. Breckenridge Bayne, Lieut. Alexander Sharp, U.S.N., and Mrs. Sharp, Mr. and Mrs. Beale Bloomer, Miss Gertrude Greely, daughter of Major Gen. Adolphus W. Greely, U.S.A.; Miss Leonore Finley, Dr. William Sowers, Capt. William T. David, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and Dr. Arthur Camp Stanley.

Capt. Charles Plaza, of the Chilean navy, arrived in New York Jan. 11 from Chili, and went to Boston to superintend the construction of two submarines for his government. "At present," said Captain Plaza, "the Chilean navy consists of fifteen cruisers, ten torpedo-boat destroyers and ten torpedo-boats. With the addition of the two first class battleships now building at Newcastle, England, Chili will have one of the best navies of any of the South American republics." Captain Plaza expects to spend about two years in the United States.

From Spjitsbygd, Sweden, Dec. 28, 1911, the son of Major Charles Steelhammer, U.S.A., retired, writes: "I am more than sorry to tell you that my esteemed and beloved father has been in bed for several months suffering terribly from a serious sickness. It is an inflammation in the spinal cord with 'hyperaesthesia' (excessive sensibility) of his whole nervous system. The doctor says that it comes from the sufferings and hardships he has undergone during the Civil and Indian Wars, and that his condition, owing to his age, seventy-six years, is very grave. As he cannot move himself, it is necessary to turn him from one side to the other every hour, and that is—in spite of morphia—real torture. But as his pains result from unselfishness and love of duty, duty to his country (United States of America), and for his country always and forever until the final roll-call, I am sure he will get his reward in another world."

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

The Army transport Logan arrived Jan. 5 at Manila with twenty officers and 565 casals.

The transport Sherman arrived at San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 6, 1912, from Manila, at 11:30 p.m., and docked at 8:20 a.m. Jan. 7, with sixty-one officers, including Captains Anderson, 7th Inf., Huber, Med. Corps; Lieutenants Gullion, 20th Inf., Dockery, 5th Cav., Parce, Med. Corps. Long, dental surgeon; 369 enlisted, 7th Infantry; 216 enlisted, 20th Infantry; 546 casals, thirty-three sick, seven insane, thirty-six military convicts, thirty-eight discharged soldiers and one Army nurse.

The Army transport Sheridan sailed from San Francisco, Cal., at noon, Jan. 5, with Companies K and L, 3d Battalion, Engineers, Captains Lukesh, Frazier, Lieutenants Loving, Humphrey, Peterson, Schulz, and 293 men, and also the following military passengers: Colonel Paxton, Inf.; Lieutenant Colonel Melver, 13th Inf.; Majors Carmichael, O.M.D., Farber, 8th Cav., Payne, 2d Field Art., Wholley, 2d, Bookmiller, 9th, Jarvis, 24th Inf.; Captains Kilian, Sub. Dept., (C. S.) Wallace, Signal Corps, Kochersperger, 2d, Dixon, Hersher, 5th, Boice, 14th Cav., Shuman, 19th Inf., Pitney, Shelton, P.S.; Lieutenant Welles, (T. H.) Johnson, Flynn, Med. Corps, Mills, Hewitt, Coffey, Yemans, Newton, Baker, M.R.C., Hanson, 5th, Hackell, 14th Cav., Cottrell, C.A., Edgerly, 2d, (G. A.) Wieser, Frissell, 15th Inf., Chisum, P.S. Hawaiian recruits: 5th Cavalry, 222; 1st Field Artillery, 73; Coast Artillery, unassigned, 52; 2d Infantry, 346 and 22 casals. Philippine recruits, unassigned: Cavalry, 163; Field Artillery, 57; Artillery, 84; Infantry, 194; 24th Infantry, 30; 30 casals and four female Army nurses.

N.R.A. OF AMERICA.

At the annual meeting of the National Rifle Association of America, in Washington, D.C., Jan. 10, 1912, the following officers were elected for the coming year: Lieut. Gen. John C. Bates, U.S.A., retired, president; Gen. C. R. Boardman, Wisconsin; Col. C. D. Gaither, Maryland, and Brig. Gen. Elliott C. Dill, of Maine, vice presidents; Col. H. C. Catrow, of Ohio, treasurer, and Lieut. Albert S. Jones, secretary. It was decided to send teams to Buenos Ayres, Argentina; Ottawa, Canada, and to the Olympic games in Sweden this summer. The Executive Committee of the organization was intrusted with the mapping out of the details.

At a meeting of the directors of the Rifle Association of America, held in the office of the Assistant Secretary of War on Jan. 11, it was decided to hold a national match this year. The place is to be selected by a committee, of which the Assistant Secretary of War is chairman. There was considerable discussion of a proposal that has been advanced from time to time for holding these matches biennially. But the contention that on account of the extensive maneuvers that will be held the match should be postponed until next year did not persuade the majority of the directors to change the plans for holding the matches. It was admitted that the attendance during the maneuver years would not be as large as on other years, but the National Guard officers, especially, thought that the biennial scheme would decrease the interest in rifle practice. Some of the members of the committee expressed the belief that the matches might as well be discontinued if they are to be held every other year. Sparta, Camp Perry and Seagirt were mentioned as ranges for holding the match. Officers of the Ohio National Guard who are in Washington announced that they did not intend to make their usual

campaign for Camp Perry. They said that the association was welcome to use the Camp Perry range, but that Camp Perry was only a receptive candidate for the event. It is probable that Sparta will be selected if the range is in condition for the match, although the claims of Seagirt will be given careful consideration.

Quite a number of changes were made in the rules under which the match will be held. What is known as the surprise target will be submitted for the slow and rapid two hundred yard fire. This will reduce the number of shots of the contest by ten. It is the same surprise match as was used in the Pennsylvania state shoot. The procedure is as follows:

Two hundred yards, target "D."—Procedure—Competitors stand at firing point, piece loaded and locked in the position of trail arms, strap tightly slung against the piece or loose as used for carrying. The target being in the pit is exposed to view for three seconds, and then dropped. With the first upward movement of the target the competitor can assume any position and endeavor to fire one shot. The target is then marked and made ready for the next shot. The piece is again loaded and locked, the position at trail arms taken, and the practice repeated. Battle sights only can be used.

Rules were amended so that all teams will have an entire new personnel every three years. All members of the first four teams will be ineligible to contest in the next year's match, and there must be at least four new members on every team.

MANEUVERS OF 1912.

Now that the House Committee on Military Affairs has agreed to an appropriation of \$1,350,000 for the maneuvers in 1912 the War Department has perfected its plans for the joint maneuvers for the Regular Army and the Organized Militia. The maneuvers this year will be conducted under conditions that will approach nearer actual warfare than in any previous year.

In the Eastern Division there will be a maneuver campaign involving the attack and defense of New York city. The attacking force will be organized from the 10th Cavalry, 5th Infantry and 2d Battalion of the 3d Field Artillery and the Organized Militia of New England. The defending force will be organized from the 1st Squadron, 15th Cavalry, the 3d Battalion, 29th Infantry, and the Organized Militia of the states of New York and New Jersey. The organization of the attacking and defending forces will be left to the commanding general of the Eastern Division. There will be about a division on each side.

The Reorganized Militia of the District of Columbia and the remaining states of the Eastern Division, except Ohio, will receive instruction in joint camps of instruction with troops of the Regular Army. Arrangements for these encampments will be made by the Division of Militia Affairs.

In the Central Division there will be three camps of instruction, at Sparta, Wis.; Fort D. A. Russell Military Reservation, Wyo., and Leon Springs Military Reservation, Texas. At the first of these the Militia of Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana and Michigan will be assembled for joint maneuvers in connection with Regular troops stationed at Fort Snelling and Fort Sheridan. At the second the Organized Militia of North and South Dakota, Montana, Colorado, Kansas and Nebraska will participate in joint maneuvers with the Regular garrison from Fort D. A. Russell; and at the third the Organized Militia of Texas will take part in joint maneuvers with the Regular garrison of Fort Sam Houston, Texas. The commanding general of this division is authorized to arrange for and to carry out in his division maneuver campaigns in addition to, or in place of, the camps of instruction. The location of garrisons of Regular troops in his division may make such small maneuvers possible, without expense of the transportation of troops of the Regular Army; for example, the garrisons at Fort Riley and Fort Leavenworth, together with the Organized Militia of the surrounding states, might be organized into two small forces and maneuver against each other. Similar combinations might be possible elsewhere in this division.

The state of Ohio has expressed a desire to conduct a maneuver campaign with the Militia of that state, reinforced by such Regular troops as are nearby and can be transported within the limit of funds available. It is understood that the state is willing to defray a large part of the expenses for this maneuver from state funds. Accordingly, the commanding general of the Central Division has been directed to inquire into and report upon the advisability of planning such a maneuver campaign in that state.

In the Western Division there will be two maneuver campaigns, one about San Francisco and the other in the Puget Sound region. For the first the Regular troops garrisoned in and about San Francisco and the Presidio of Monterey and the Organized Militia of Arizona, New Mexico, Utah and California will participate. In the second the maneuvering forces will be made up of the Regular troops stationed at Vancouver Barracks, Boise Barracks, possibly Fort Lawton and Fort George Wright, and the Organized Militia of Oregon, Washington and Idaho.

According to instructions issued to the division commanders, the maneuver campaigns provided for in these plans will be modeled after those conducted in 1909 by the commanding general, Department of the East, in the vicinity of Boston, and of the one participated in by the Organized Militia of Massachusetts in the month of July, 1911. Certain definite conclusions have been reached as the result of the experience gained in these two maneuver campaigns, and specific instructions have been issued to the effect that the general and special situations for the maneuver campaigns of this year will be so arranged as to insure a large measure of control by the chief umpire over the contending forces. This control is to be secured by having a superior imaginary commander over the commander of each of the contending forces. The authority of this imaginary commander is to be centered in the chief umpire, and is to be exercised by him in such manner that:

(a) The maneuver campaign will be continuous from the first to the last day;

(b) The marches of the Militia contingents of the contending forces will vary from five to seven miles on the first maneuver day to ten to twelve miles on the last maneuver day;

(c) Both contending forces, outposts and reconnoitering bodies excepted, shall remain in their camps during all of at least one day, during which time they will solve minor tactical problems;

(d) In all marches and other operations connected

with the maneuvers proper consideration will be given the conditions prevailing in Militia organizations just called into active field service from civil pursuits;

(e) The hour for terminating the maneuver on each day will depend on the situation on that particular day, and will not be known in advance to the commanders of the forces engaged.

The Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs is now communicating with the Militia authorities of the various states for the purpose of ascertaining definitely the number and kinds of troops of the Organized Militia that will be furnished by them for these joint maneuvers and camps of instruction. The small amount of appropriation available in this connection for the transportation of Regular troops has limited the number of such troops that can take part in the maneuvers. It is hoped that a way can be found later for a greater number of these troops to participate in the maneuvers.

DECISIONS OF THE COMPTROLLER.

The Auditor disallowed a payment of \$4.75 for repairing a headstone over the grave of the wife of the deceased superintendent in the Barrancas National Cemetery. The Q.M. General reported that the practice of permitting the interment of civilian members of the families of persons entitled to interment in a national cemetery had been inaugurated by Q.M. General Meigs, followed more or less ever since, and sanctioned in an opinion of the J.A.G. approved by Secretary of War Taft. The Comptroller, citing a legal maxim that "Custom is the best interpreter of the law," decides to overrule the Auditor and sanction the charge as properly payable out of the appropriation for "Maintaining and improving the cemetery."

Paymr. Samuel Bryan, U.S.N., appealed from the disallowance of payments on the Midshipmen's Commissary Roll from the Midshipmen's Commissary Funds which the Auditor held to be additional compensation in excess of that paid on the rolls of the Naval Academy from the naval appropriation. In deciding the case the Comptroller says: "One of the main principles of public accounting is to hold disbursing officers responsible for the legality of their payments. In order to determine whether a payment is legal or illegal the accounting officers are guided by specific or general laws relating to or governing the disbursement of public funds. As the commissary fund is a public fund to be accounted for as any other public money placed in a disbursing officer's hands for disbursement in his official capacity I see no reason why the general laws governing the disbursement of public funds are not applicable to the disbursement of the commissary fund. It seems therefore that the said additional payments from the commissary fund to said employees whose pay was fixed and appropriated for by Congress are improper and illegal. Considering, however, the misunderstanding as to the status of the commissary fund, the practice of making additional payments to said employees from that fund which was considered authorized by the Naval Academy Regulations, quoted, *supra*, and that said payments were made in good faith, and whatever benefit accrued therefrom, except to the employees themselves, accrued to the midshipmen, such payments heretofore made should be allowed, but those hereafter made, if any, should be disallowed. (See 40MS. Comp. Dec., 638, Feb. 9, 1907.)"

Louis Silverman received by mail an application for a loan from a man signing himself Lieut. Col. Fred Marsh, C.A.C., and one from another man purporting to be from Capt. James A. Shipton, C.A.C. Silverman was satisfied that his new clients were all right, and wrote to them saying that he would forward the money if they would send him their vouchers. They came, written on the form used by the Pay Department of the United States Army. Silverman sent the check. They were deposited for collection at the American National Bank, in Washington, which collected them through the Fourth National Bank of New York. Finding that the two men were swindlers impersonating officers Silverman refused to allow the amount of the two checks, one for \$900 and the other for \$526.50, to be deducted from his account and the bank sued and obtained judgment. On appeal the court reversed the verdict of the lower court, and, refusing to grant a new trial of the bank's complaint, dismissed the action against Silverman, saying the money lender was not guilty of any negligence or responsible for the indorsement of his checks by others than Marsh and Shipton, for whom they were intended, and that the bank cashing them should have required proper identification.

THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—Henry L. Stimson.

Assistant Secretary of War—Robert Shaw Oliver.

Chief of Staff—Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A.

S.O. JAN. 11, 1912. WAR DEPT.
Leave for three months is granted Capt. Aubrey Lippincott, 13th Cav., upon the completion of his duties as a member of the Board for the Revision of the Provisional Small-arms Firing Manual, 1909.

The following changes in the assignments of officers of the Coast Artillery Corps are ordered:

Major John P. Hains, upon his relief from duty in the Pay Department, to Fort Barry, Cal., for duty.

Major James A. Shipton is relieved from duty at Fort Barry, Cal., and will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for duty at that post.

Major Joseph Wheeler, jr., is relieved from duty at Fort Hancock, N.Y., and upon the expiration of his present sick leave will proceed to Fort Totten, N.Y., for duty at that post.

Capt. Leonard T. Waldron is transferred from the 68th Company to the 27th Company and will join company to which transferred.

Capt. Jacob E. Wyke is transferred from the 161st Company to the 10th Company and will join company to which assigned.

First Lieut. John W. McKie, now unassigned, is assigned to the 3d Company. He will join company to which assigned.

First Lieut. John Cocke, 15th Cav., is detailed as professor of Military Academy, Lexington, Mo.

Leave for three months, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. Thomas F. McNeill, C.A.C., from about Jan. 28.

Second Lieut. Charles H. Rice, 7th Inf., will proceed to West Point, N.Y., and report not later than Feb. 15, Military Academy, for duty.

Each of the following second lieutenants of the Coast Artillery Corps, recently appointed from civil life, with rank from Dec. 2, 1911, is attached to the company specified and will report at Fort Monroe, Va., not later than Feb. 10 for a course of instruction: Levin H. Campbell, jr., 166th Company; Harold G. Douglas, 168th Company.

Major Clyde S. Ford, Med. Corps, upon the expiration of

his present sick leave, will proceed to Hot Springs, Ark., Army and Navy General Hospital for treatment.

Major Benjamin J. Edgar, jr., Med. Corps, now on leave of absence at Berkeley, Cal., will proceed to Fort Huachuca, Ariz., for duty to accompany the squadron of the 6th Cavalry to Fort Des Moines, Iowa, and then join his proper station, Fort Meade.

First Sergt. Joseph Dubovickzy, Troop E, 12th Cav., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list.

First Sergt. John Cleary, Co. D, 27th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list.

First Sergt. Robert L. Duvall, Co. D, 24th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list.

Capt. Herman J. Koehler, master of the sword, Military Academy, will proceed to Hot Springs, Ark., for treatment.

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations sent to the Senate Jan. 8, 1912.

Appointments in the Army.

Field Artillery Arm.

Mdsn. Follett Bradley, U.S.N., to be second lieutenant of Field Artillery, with rank from Dec. 2, 1911.

Nominations received by the Senate Jan. 4, 1912.

Promotions in the Army.

Infantry Arm.

First Lieut. Herbert L. Evans, 9th Inf., to be captain from Dec. 19, 1911, vice Capt. William H. H. Chapman, 20th Inf., who died Dec. 18, 1911.

Second Lieut. William E. Morrison, 7th Inf., to be first lieutenant from Dec. 19, 1911, vice 1st Lieut. Herbert L. Evans, 9th Inf., promoted.

ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate Jan. 8, 1912.

Promotions in the Army.

Subsistence Department.

Capt. William R. Grove to be commissary with the rank of major.

Coast Artillery Corps.

Second Lieut. Augustus Norton to be first lieutenant.

Appointment, by Transfer, in the Army.

Cavalry Arm.

Second Lieut. Francis R. Hunter, 12th Inf., to be second lieutenant.

Infantry Arm.

Second Lieut. John Pullman, 2d Cav., to be second lieutenant.

Jonathan W. Anderson, midshipman, U.S.N., to be second lieutenant.

Appointments in the Army.

Cavalry Arm.

Malcolm Wheeler-Nicholson to be second lieutenant.

Infantry Arm.

To be second lieutenants.

Gerald E. Cronin, Samuel H. Houston, Eugene W. Fales and Herbert A. Wadsworth.

Coast Artillery Corps.

To be second lieutenants.

Philip G. Blackmore, Henry C. Davis, jr., Theodore R. Murphy, Benjamin N. Booth, George I. Thatcher, Edwin F. Silkman, Octave De Carré, Robert S. Oberly, Claude M. Thiele, Cedric M. S. Skene, Avery J. French, Edward Montgomery, Robert E. Kimball, William H. Weggenmann, Leigh E. J. Zerbee, Carleton U. Edwards, Coleman W. Jenkins, Wilmer T. Scott, Herbert E. Ellis, Randolph T. Pendleton, Stewart W. Stanley, Kenneth T. Blood, David X. Shubin, Roy S. Atwood, Samuel F. Hawkins, Jesse L. Sinclair, Oscar Krupp, Charles Thomas-Stahle, Charles M. Wood, Edwin J. O'Hara, Alden G. Strong, Rudolf W. Riefkohl, Alexander C. Sullivan, Harold B. Sampson.

Medical Reserve Corps.

To be first lieutenants.

Fred H. Albee, George C. Beach, jr., Stillwell C. Burns, William J. Cassidy, Edward B. Gleason, Wilfrid Haughey, William C. Hoppeler, Edward B. Hodge, Herbert M. Rich, John S. Rodman, William H. Thomas.

This order, which we noted in our last issue, should have read that Pars. 1 and 7, inclusive, G.O. 170, War D., Sept. 9, 1910, are rescinded instead of 1911.

G.O. 170, DEC. 27, 1911, WAR DEPT.

Publishes a proclamation stating the relations that shall exist between the American National Red Cross and the military departments of the Government in the event of war.

CHANGES IN ARMY REGULATIONS.

G.O. 172, DEC. 29, 1911, WAR DEPT.

I. Amends Pars. 473, 943, 947, 951, 956, 981, 983, 1015 and 1238, Army Regulations, to take effect Feb. 15, 1912: These paragraphs relate to general prisoners, and for the most part the amendments merely add the words "general prisoners" to the different paragraphs.

II. Further amends Pars. 952, 953, 982 and 1187, Army Regulations, as amended by Par. 2, G.O. 87, War D., June 28, 1911; Par. 957, as amended by Par. II, G.O. 78, War D., June 12, 1911; Par. 1186, as amended by Par. I, G.O. 60, War D., May 8, 1911, and Par. 1234, as amended by Par. II, G.O. 85, War D., June 29, 1911. The amendments will take effect Feb. 15, 1912.

These amendments mostly add the words "general prisoners" to the several paragraphs. Par. 982, however, is completely altered, as follows:

982. A penitentiary may, and ordinarily will, be designated as the place of confinement of a general prisoner sentenced to be confined for more than one year upon conviction of an offense punishable by confinement in a penitentiary under some statutes of the United States or of the state, territory, or district in which the offense was committed or under the common law as the same is in force in such state, territory, or district. The U.S. Military Prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., or a military post will be designated as the place of confinement of a general prisoner convicted of military offenses alone. The Pacific Branch of the U.S. Military Prison at Alcatraz, Cal., or a military post, will be designated as the place of confinement of a general prisoner whose case does not come within the terms of either of the preceding provisions of this paragraph. Detailed instructions to supplement the general provisions of this paragraph will be issued from time to time by the Secretary of War.

III. Par. 957½, Army Regulations, published in Par. III, G.O. 78, War D., June 12, 1911, is amended to read as follows, to take effect Feb. 15, 1912:

957½. After a garrison prisoner has served one-half of his sentence he may, if his enlistment has not expired, submit to the commander of the post where the sentence is being executed a request to be put on probation for the remainder of the term of confinement adjudged, and upon the request being granted the soldier will be restored to duty upon condition that if his conduct is not good while on probation he will be required to serve the remainder of his sentence.

After a general prisoner who is serving sentence at a post has served one-half of his sentence he may submit to the commanding officer of the post an application to be placed upon parole during working hours for the remainder of the term of confinement. Such application will contain a pledge on the part of the applicant to comply with all general conditions under which general prisoners may be paroled, and also with any special requirements that may from time to time be made of him. Upon receipt of such an application the post commander may, in the exercise of his discretion, place the prisoner during working hours for work in the Quartermaster's Department, upon condition that if the prisoner's conduct is not good the parole status will be forfeited. The granting of the qualified parole here authorized does not constitute a release of the prisoner from military custody or control, but merely authorizes a relaxation of the strict rule which would otherwise require the presence of a guard whenever the prisoner is outside of the guardhouse.

In determining what constitutes one-half of a sentence the calculation will be based upon the prisoner's term without deduction for good conduct.

The authorized abatement for good conduct will continue to accrue during the good conduct of a garrison prisoner on probation or of a general prisoner on parole.

G.O. 173, DEC. 30, 1911, WAR DEPT.

I. Further amends Pars. 1028, 1029, 1030, 1031, 1032 and 1033, Army Regulations, as amended by Par. 2, G.O. 87, War D., June 28, 1911. These relate to inspection of buildings and estimates for repairs, etc.

II. Amends Pars. 604 and 1490, Army Regulations.

III. Further amends Par. 881, Army Regulations, as amended by Par. I, G.O. 135, War D., Oct. 6, 1911, to read as follows:

881. The physical examination of applicants for enlistment will be conducted in accordance with the authorized rules for the examination of recruits.

IV. Par. 1053, Army Regulations, as amended by Par. I, G.O. 60, War D., May 8, 1911, is further amended to read as follows:

1053. The Quartermaster's Department may issue or sell fuel in accordance with the preceding paragraph to contract surgeons, acting dental surgeons, and veterinarians, and to families of officers who are temporarily absent, or who are on duty abroad or in Alaska, on a written certificate of the officer that no part of his fuel allowance will be drawn by him. Officers on sick leave, or under sentence of suspension from duty on reduced pay when absent from their proper stations, are not entitled to this privilege. Fuel may be sold to retired officers at cost to the Government delivered, when they reside at places where it can be done conveniently. Fuel purchased upon its B.T.U. value will be sold at contract base price.

G.O. 57, DEC. 27, 1911, WESTERN DIVISION.

Upon arrival in this city en route to the Philippine Islands the headquarters and Cos. K and L, 3d Battalion of Engineers, will embark at once on the Army transport scheduled to sail from San Francisco about Jan. 5, 1912.

G.O. 58, NOV. 13, 1911, DEPT. OF THE VISAYAS.

The military stations of Camp Hayt and Tagabiran, Samar, will be discontinued upon departure of the 28th Company, Philippine Scouts, for the Department of Luzon.

GENERAL STAFF CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. LEONARD WOOD, CHIEF OF STAFF.

Capt. Stanley D. Embick, Gen. Staff, will deliver a lecture on the subject of "Insular Fortification" before the student body of the Coast Artillery School about March 15, 1912. (Jan. 4, War D.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. J. B. ALESHIRE, Q.M.G.

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Edward S. Walton, Q.M., upon his reporting to the constructing quartermaster, San Francisco, Cal. (Jan. 4, War D.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Quartermaster's Department are ordered:

Capt. Edward S. Walton, Q.M., upon arrival at San Francisco, will report to the officer in charge of construction work at posts in and about San Francisco and of the improvements pertaining to the establishment of the new supply depot at Fort Mason, Cal., for duty as his assistant. Captain Walton, immediately after so reporting, is authorized to avail himself of the leave granted this date.

Capt. Edwin Bell, Q.M., is relieved from his present duties, upon the return to duty at San Francisco, Cal., of Captain Walton and will then proceed to Fort McDowell, Cal., and assume charge of construction work at the recruit depot at that post, relieving Capt. Joseph C. Castner, Q.M., of that duty. (Jan. 4, War D.)

Capt. H. B. Clark, Q.M., is assigned to duty as assistant to the chief Q.M. of the division. (Dec. 23, C. Div.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. H. G. SHARPE, Q.M.G.

The leave granted Col. Edward E. Dravo, assistant commissary general, is extended ten days. (Dec. 27, C. Div.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. G. H. TORNEY, S.G.

Capt. Edward G. Huber, M.C., upon arrival at San Francisco, Cal., will proceed to the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., for duty. (Jan. 6, War D.)

Major William H. Brooks, M.C., will report to Brig. Gen. Daniel H. Brush, U.S.A., president of an Army retiring board at San Francisco, Cal., for examination by the board. (Jan. 4, War D.)

Leave for ten days is granted 1st Lieut. James A. Wilson, M.C. (Jan. 8, War D.)

The resignation by Capt. Henry B. McIntyre, M.C., of his commission as an officer of the Army has been accepted by the President, to take effect Jan. 10, 1912. (Jan. 5, War D.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Lauren S. Eckels, M.C., is, under exceptional circumstances, extended ten days. (Dec. 20, D.E.)

Capt. Harold W. Jones, M.C., will proceed to the places indicated in the order named, and make the annual inspection of the Sanitary Troops, Militia of Mississippi: Brooksville, Miss., Jan. 25, 1912; Jackson, Miss., Jan. 27. (Jan. 5, E. Div.)

Major Frank T. Woodbury, M.C., will proceed to the places indicated, and make the annual inspection of the Militia of Georgia: Savannah, Ga., Feb. 23; Barnesville, Ga., March 28, 1912; Atlanta, Ga., April 10, 1912. (Jan. 5, E. Div.)

Major Robert U. Patterson, M.C., will proceed to the places indicated, and make the inspection of the Sanitary Troops, Militia of Connecticut: Hartford, Conn., Jan. 22; New Haven, Conn., Jan. 23; Bridgeport, Conn., Jan. 24; Waterbury, Conn., Jan. 25. (Jan. 5, E. Div.)

Major Charles R. Reynolds, M.C., will proceed to Washington, D.C., and make the annual inspection of the Sanitary Troops, Militia of D.C., on Jan. 25 and 26, 1912. (Jan. 5, E. Div.)

Capt. Harry G. Humphreys, M.C., will proceed to Hot Springs, Ark., Army and Navy General Hospital for treatment. (Jan. 9, War D.)

1st Lieut. Alexander D. Parce, M.C., now at San Francisco, Cal., will report at the Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for duty. (Jan. 9, War D.)

Omar W. Pinkston, M.C., now at camp near Fort Bliss, Texas, will stand relieved from duty at that camp and from duty in the field in time to join two troops of the 12th Cavalry at Holbrook, Ariz., en route to Fort Meade, S.D., and will accompany those troops to Fort Meade and there take station. (Dec. 19, D.T.)

1st Lieut. Harry B. Etter, M.C., accompanying two troops of the 12th Cavalry from Fort Apache to Holbrook, Ariz., will stand relieved from duty with those troops upon their arrival at Holbrook and will return to his field station at camp with 4th Cavalry near Fort Bliss, Texas. (Dec. 19, D.T.)

1st Lieut. William H. Smith, M.C., will proceed to the places hereinafter specified for the purpose of making the annual inspection of organizations of the Militia of Wisconsin: Milwaukee, Appleton, Viroqua. (Dec. 23, C. Div.)

MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Francis M. Wells, M.R.C., is extended one month and eight days. (Jan. 8, War D.)

1st Lieut. Francis M. Wells, M.R.C., is relieved from active duty in that corps upon the expiration of the leave granted him. (Jan. 8, War D.)

HOSPITAL CORPS.

Orders Nov. 25, 1911, relating to Sergt. 1st Class Legare J. Lamar, H.C., revoked. Sergt. 1st Class Legare J. Lamar, H.C., now at Fort Screven, Ga., will be sent to the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., for observation and treatment. (Jan. 5, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Arthur A. Jackson, H.C., General Hospital, Fort Bayard, N.M., will be sent to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., to relieve Sergt. 1st Class Otto F. Freese, H.C., who will be sent to Manila, for duty. (Jan. 4, War D.)

So much of Par. 14, S.O. 219, War Dept., Sept. 19, 1911, as directs that Sergt. 1st Class Thomas G. Williams, H.C., be sent on the first available transport to Manila, P.I., is amended to direct that he be sent to Manila on the transport to leave San Francisco, Feb. 5, 1912. (Jan. 8, War D.)

Sergt. Richard J. Pahnke, H.C., General Hospital, Fort Bayard, N.M., will be sent to Fort Moultrie, S.C., to relieve Sergt. Frank A. Dagit, H.C., who will be sent to West Point, N.Y., for duty. (Jan. 9, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Henry M. Barclay, H.C., now at Fort McDowell, Cal., will be sent to the recruit depot, Fort Logan, Colo., to relieve Sergt. 1st Class Joseph H. Hickson, H.C.,

who will be sent to Fort McDowell, with orders to proceed on the first available transport to Manila, P.I., for duty. (Jan. 10, War D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

BRIG. GEN. W. H. BIXBY, C.E.

Major Henry Burgess is detailed as a member of the board of officers of the Corps of Engineers, to consider and report on a combined improvement of the Tennessee River at Muscle Shoals for navigation and water power development, vice Major Edward Jadin, relieved. (Dec. 23, C.E.)

Leave for one month and fifteen days, about Jan. 15, 1912, is granted Capt. Clarence H. Knight, C.E. (Jan. 6, War D.)

Major William P. Wooten, C.E., in addition to his other duties is assigned to station at Fort De Russay, Hawaii, upon his relief from duty with the 2d Battalion of Engineers. (Jan. 10, War D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. W. CROZIER, C.O.

Col. Orin B. Mitcham, O.D., will proceed to Syracuse, N.Y., inspection of Battery A, Field Art., N.G.N.Y. (Jan. 5, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. Louis L. Vaughn (appointed Dec. 30, 1911, from sergeant, Troop M, 9th Cav.), now at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., is assigned to duty at that post. (Jan. 6, War D.)

Leave for one month, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted Lieut. Col. William W. Gibson, O.D., about Feb. 10, 1912. (Jan. 9, War D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. J. ALLEN, C.S.O.

Leave for seven days is granted Capt. Charles de F. Chandler, S.C. (Jan. 8, War D.)

Capt. Walter L. Clarke, S.C., is relieved from duty at Fort Omaha, Neb., upon the arrival at that post of Capt. Carl F. Hartmann, S.C., and will then proceed to Fort Wood, N.Y., for duty. (Jan. 8, War D.)

First Lieut. Benjamin D. Foulis, S.C., will proceed, about Jan. 15, 1912, to the places hereinafter specified, in the order named, for the purpose of making the annual inspections prescribed by Sec. 14 of the Militia Law: Indianapolis, Ind.; Kansas City, Mo.; Chicago, Ill.; Ypsilanti, Mich.; Toledo, Ohio; Columbus, Ohio; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Jersey City, N.J.; New York city; Brooklyn, N.Y.; New Haven, Conn.; Boston, Mass.; Nashua, N.H.; Northfield, Vt.; Hartford, Conn. (Jan. 4, War D.)

Master Signal Electrician Willard S. Kelly, Fort Lawton, Wash., will be sent to Washington with orders to report upon arrival to the officer in charge, Signal Corps Laboratory, for temporary duty to relieve Master Signal Electrician Harry F. Jordan, who will be sent to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty. (Jan. 8, War D.)

The leave granted Capt. William Mitchell, S.C., is extended four days. (Jan. 10, War D.)

Col. Richard E. Thompson, S.C., is relieved from duty as chief signal officer, Central Division, to take effect Jan. 14, 1912, and will proceed to his home to await retirement. (Jan. 10, War D.)

First Class Sergt. Arthur B. Crane, Co. M, Signal Corps, Presidio of San Francisco, will proceed to the recruit depot, Fort McDowell, for duty as telegraph operator at that post. (Dec. 28, W. Div.)

CAVALRY.

1ST CAVALRY.—COL. E. J. MCCLERNAND.

Leave for four months, upon his relief from duty at Fort Wingate, N.M., is granted 1st Lieut. Copley Enos, 1st Cav. (Jan. 4, War D.)

2D CAVALRY.—COL. F. WEST.

The leave granted Capt. John J. Boniface, 2d Cav., is extended three months. (Jan. 8, War D.)

Sergt. Major Arthur Kilton, 2d Cav., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Jan. 9, War D.)

3D CAVALRY.—COL. H. L. SCOTT.

Capt. Frederick C. Johnson, 3d Cav., will proceed to Brownsville, Texas, for the purpose of making the annual inspection of Co. L, 2d Inf., of the Militia of Texas at that place Jan. 27, 1912. (Dec. 30, C. Div.)

First Lieut. Brice P. Disque, 3d Cav., is relieved from station at Columbus, Ohio, and will proceed to Cincinnati, Ohio, and take station as inspector-instructor of the Militia of Ohio. (Jan. 8, War D.)

First Lieut. Brice P. Disque, 3d Cav., will proceed at the proper time to the places hereinafter specified and make an inspection of the organizations of Cavalry of Michigan: Detroit, Mich., Troop B, Jan. 29 and 30, 1912; South Haven, Mich., Troop A, Jan. 31 and Feb. 1, 1912. (Jan. 10, War D.)

Leave for two months, about Jan. 15, 1912, is granted 1st Lieut. Leon R. Partridge, 3d Cav. (Dec. 22, D.T.)

Leave for twenty days is granted Capt. Charles W. Van Way, 3d Cav. (Dec. 21, D.T.)

Q.M. Sergt. Clyde E. Austin, Troop K, 3d Cav., Fort Sam Houston, Texas, is transferred as sergeant to 1st Infantry, with a view to filling one of the vacancies created in that regiment by Par. I, G.O. 133, War Dept., Sept. 28, 1911. (Jan. 4, War D.)

4TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. Z. STEEVER.

Capt. Albert N. McClure, 4th Cav., now on leave, will proceed to Fort Riley, Kas., and report for temporary duty not to exceed ten days, upon expiration of which he will return to the place of receipt by him of this order and revert to a status of absence with leave. (Jan. 4, War D.)

Capt. Robert J. Reaney, 4th Cav., in addition to his other duties, will assume charge of construction work at Fort Bliss, Texas, relieving 1st Lieut. Gerrit Van S. Quackenbush, 23d Inf., of that duty. (Jan. 6, War D.)

6TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. M. O'CONNOR.

Each of the following officers of the 6th Cavalry, upon the expiration of his present leave, will proceed to Fort Des Moines, Iowa, and join his troop upon their arrival at that station: Capt. John P. Ryan, Hu B. Myers and Delpey T. E. Castel. (Jan. 8, War D.)

12TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. H. MURRAY.

First Lieut. Richard W. Walker, 12th Cav., relieved treatment, General Hospital, Fort Bayard, N.M., will join his regiment. (Jan. 5, War D.)

15TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. GARRARD.

First Lieut. Ephraim F. Graham, 15th Cav., is relieved duty at Fort Riley, Kan., and will proceed to Fort Myer, Va., for duty in command of the War College Detachment. (Jan. 5, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

4TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. A. B. DYER.

Capt. Charles M. Allen, 4th Field Art., will proceed at the proper time from Cleveland, Ohio, to the places hereinafter specified and make an inspection of the organizations of Field Artillery, Militia of Indiana: Rockville, Ind. April 1 and 2, 1912; Indianapolis, Ind. April 3 and 4, 1912; Fort Wayne, Ind. April 5 and 6, 1912. (Jan. 10, War D.)

Capt. Charles M. Allen, 4th Field Art., will proceed to Lansing, Mich., and make an inspection of Battery A and Battery B, Field Art., Militia of Michigan, April 9 and 10, and April 11 and 12, 1912. (Jan. 10, War D.)

5TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. G. ADAMS.

Leave for one month, from Dec. 24, with permission to apply for an extension of fifteen days, is granted 1st Lieut. Benjamin M. Bailey, 5th Field Art., Fort Snelling. (Dec. 21, D. Lakes.)

Leave for one month, about Jan. 5, 1912, is granted 2d Lieut. Truby C. Martin, 5th Field Art. (Dec. 19, D.T.)

6TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. E. D. HOYLE.

Major William S. Guignard, 6th Field Art., upon the expiration of his present leave, will report in person at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for temporary duty, upon completion of which he will join his regiment. (Jan. 9, War D.)

First Lieut. Edward P. King, jr., 6th Field Art., will proceed to New Orleans, La., and make an inspection of battalion, Washington Artillery, March 4 to 9, and March 11 to 14, 1912. (Jan. 10, War D.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. E. M. WEAVER, CHIEF OF COAST ART.

Major Earle D'A. Pearce, C.A.C., is relieved from further duty at Fort McKinley, Me., and upon the expiration of his

present leave will proceed to Fort Dade, Fla., and assume command of that post and the Artillery District of Tampa. (Jan. 4, War D.)

First Lieut. George Ruhlen, jr., C.A.C., is relieved from assignment to 28th Company and placed on unassigned list. (Jan. 5, War D.)

Capt. Arthur L. Fuller, C.A.C., is relieved from assignment to the 5th Company and placed on the unassigned list. He will report to C.O., Artillery District of Portland, for duty on his staff. (Jan. 5, War D.)

Leave for one month, about Jan. 10, 1912, with permission to visit Panama, is granted Col. Frederick S. Strong, C.A.C. (Dec. 30, D.E.)

Leave for one month and fifteen days, about Feb. 10, 1912, is granted 1st Lieut. Guy B. Lawason, C.A.C. (Dec. 26, D.E.)

Leave for one month is granted Major Alston Hamilton, C.A.C. (Dec. 20, D.E.)

The following changes in the assignments of officers of the Coast Artillery Corps are ordered:

Capt. Wade H. Carpenter is relieved from assignment to the 82d Company and placed on the unassigned list. He will proceed as soon as practicable to Fort Worden, Wash., and assume command of the U.S. Army mine planter Major Samuel Ringgold, relieving 1st Lieut. Ellery W. Niles.

First Lieut. Ellery W. Niles, upon his relief from the command of the U.S. Army mine planter Major Samuel Ringgold, will proceed to West Point, N.Y., for duty, relieving 1st Lieut. James K. Crain. Lieutenant Crain is assigned to the 15th Co., C.A.C., and upon his relief from duty at the U.S. Military Academy will join that company. (Jan. 8, War D.)

Major Edwin O. Saratt, C.A.C., will proceed, at the proper time to Savannah, Ga., to make annual inspection of Militia on Jan. 25, 26, 29, 30 and 31. (Jan. 5, E. Div.)

The following changes in the assignments of officers of the Coast Artillery Corps are ordered: Major Frederick E. Johnston relieved from duty at Fort Williams, Me., and will proceed to Fort Mifflin, Pa., for duty at that post, relieving 1st Lieut. Rufus F. Maddux, now attached to the 142d Company, is placed on the unassigned list and will report in person to the C.O., Artillery District of Subic Bay, for duty on his staff; 1st Lieut. Edwin K. Smith is relieved from assignment to the 81st Company and attached thereto. (Jan. 9, War D.)

Each of the following officers of the Coast Artillery Corps is relieved from assignment to the company indicated after his name and placed on the unassigned list: Capt. Clarence B. Smith from the 72d Co., Capt. Theophilus B. Steele from the 67th Co., Capt. Brainerd Taylor from the 12th Co., Capt. George W. Cocheu from the 119th Co., Capt. Paul D. Bunker from the 22d Co., 1st Lieut. Chauncey L. Fenton from the 125th Co., 1st Lieut. John E. Mort from the 144th Co., 1st Lieut. William C. Whitaker from the 103d Co. (Jan. 9, War D.)

INFANTRY.

1ST INFANTRY.—COL. G. K. MCGUNNIGLE.

Sergt. Clyde E. Austin, 1st Inf., now at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, is detailed to duty with the Militia of Michigan, and will be sent to Lansing, for duty. (Jan. 4, War D.)

First Lieut. Gouverneur V. Packer, 1st Inf., Vancouver Barracks, will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, for treatment. (Dec. 20, W. Div.)

2D INFANTRY.—COL. F. W. MANSFIELD.

Second Lieut. William W. Boddie, 2d Inf., is relieved from further treatment at the Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, Cal., and will proceed to Fort Huachuca, Ariz., for such duty as he may be able to perform. (Jan. 6, War D.)

Second Lieut. William W. Boddie, 2d Inf., is relieved from further treatment at the Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., and will proceed to Fort Bayard, N.M., General Hospital for treatment. (Jan. 9, War D.)

Par. 14, S.O. 5, Jan. 6, 1912, War D., relating to 2d Lieut. William W. Boddie, 2d Inf., is revoked. (Jan. 9, War D.)

3D INFANTRY.—COL. H. KIRBY.

Sergt. James J. Gibney, 3d Inf., now at Fort Leavenworth, is detailed to duty in connection with the Militia of Ohio. (Jan. 9, War D.)

4TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. LASSITER.

Sergt. James Alexander, Co. F, 4th Inf., Fort Crook, Neb., will be sent to the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., for treatment. (Jan. 8, War D.)

Col. William Lassiter, 4th Inf., is detailed for general recruiting service. He will proceed to Fort McDowell, Cal., and assume command of that post and of the recruit depot thereat, relieving Col. William L. Pitcher, Infantry. (Jan. 9, War D.)

5TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. D. COWLES.

Capt. William R. Standiford, 5th Inf., will proceed to Burlington, Vt., for duty as instructor, School for Officers, Vt. N.G., to be held at that place Jan. 4-6, 1912. (Jan. 3, E. Div.)

Leave for two months, about Feb. 5, 1912, is granted 2d Lieut. Oliver A. Dickinson, 5th Inf. (Dec. 26, D.E.)

7TH INFANTRY.—COL. D. CORNMANN.

The leave heretofore granted Capt. Charles G. French, 7th Inf., is extended three months. (Jan. 9, War D.)

9TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. J. CRANE.

CIR. 9, NOV. 19, 1911, 9TH U.S. INFANTRY.

The Regimental Commander takes pleasure in announcing that the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China has presented the regiment with a handsome punch bowl in recognition of its services at the fire in Cebu, Cebu, P.I. This bowl will always be available for the use of companies on social occasions—the inscription on it reads:

"Presented by the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China to the officers and men of the 9th U.S. Infantry in appreciation of their splendid efforts in saving and safeguarding the property of the bank during the fire of Aug. 29, 1911."

The firm of Smith Bell and Company, of Manila, P.I., have likewise presented the regiment with a valuable testimonial for its work on the same occasion, i.e., a loving cup, which is to be known as the Smith Bell Trophy. The following inscription appears on the cup:

"Annual target trophy presented by Smith Bell and Company, Ltd., to the 9th U.S. Infantry, in recognition of services rendered by them in saving life and property during the fire at Cebu, Cebu, P.I., Aug. 29, 1911, to be competed for annually and presented to the company of the regiment making the best record in the regular practice season's firing."

The Smith Bell Trophy is to be competed for annually by the companies of the 9th U.S. Infantry and is to be awarded to that company of the regiment attaining the best results during the actual regular practice season's firing, at known distances, on the target range, and under the rules and regulations prescribed by the War Department for such firing.

Major Waldo E. Ayer, 9th Inf., will proceed to the following places for the purpose of making the annual inspection of the organizations of the Militia of Oklahoma: Oklahoma City, Chandler, Shawnee, Ardmore, Durant, Antlers, McAlester, Muskogee, Tulsa, Pawnee, Enid, Alva. (Dec. 28, C. Div.)

First Lieut. Robert W. Adams, 9th Inf., Warwick Barracks, Cebu, will proceed to Camp Jossman, Guimaras, for duty pertaining to the trial by G.C.M. of Capt. Clarence K. La Motte, 19th Inf. (Nov. 13, D.V.)

11TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. WILLIAMS.

Leave for fifteen days is granted 1st Lieut. William E. Persons, 11th Inf. (Jan. 4, War D.)

12TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. H. C. BOWEN.

Capt. Frederick W. Benteen, 12th Inf., is relieved from treatment at the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., and upon the expiration of the sick leave will join his proper station. (Jan. 8, War D.)

Chaplain Joseph H. Sutherland, 12th Inf., will proceed to his home preparatory to his retirement from active service. (Jan. 9, War D.)

Leave beginning Jan. 10, to and including March 21, 1912, is granted Chaplain Joseph H. Sutherland, 12th Inf. (Jan. 9, War D.)

13TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. H. R. LOUGHBOROUGH.

Capt. William T. Patten, 13th Inf., will proceed to the Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, for observation and treatment. (Jan. 4, War D.)

Major James H. McRae, 13th Inf., will proceed to make the annual inspection of organizations of the Missouri Militia at the following places: St. Louis, Kansas City, Liberty, Independence, Butler, Lamar, Springfield, Aurora, Monett, Pierce City, Neosho, Joplin, Webb City, Carthage, Nevada, Jefferson City. (Dec. 28, C. Div.)

14TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. H. WILSON.

The leave for two months granted Capt. Amos H. Martin, 14th Inf., is extended fifteen days. (Dec. 28, C. Div.)

15TH INFANTRY.—COL. FRANK B. JONES.

Major Wendell L. Simpson, 15th Inf., will report to Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A., president of an Army retiring board at Governors Island, N.Y., for examination by the board. (Jan. 4, War D.)

17TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. T. VAN ORSDALE.

Second Lieut. Allen M. Burdett, 17th Inf., is granted leave for twenty days, effective about Dec. 21, 1911. (Dec. 21, D.G.)

18TH INFANTRY.—COL. T. F. DAVIS.

Leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. Clifford U. Leonori, 18th Inf. (Jan. 10, War D.)

21ST INFANTRY.—COL. G. S. YOUNG.

First Sergt. Henry E. Dungan, Co. L, 21st Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Jan. 10, War D.)

22D INFANTRY.—COL. A. REYNOLDS.

Leave for two months, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted 1st Lieut. Resolve P. Palmer, 22d Inf., aid, upon completion of the duty enjoined upon him in Par. 1, S.O. 1, c.s., Fort Sam Houston, Texas. (Jan. 3, D.T.)

Leave for two months is granted 2d Lieut. Samuel L. Stribling, 22d Inf. (Jan. 2, D.T.)

23D INFANTRY.—COL. EDWIN F. GLENN.

Each of the following officers of the 23d Infantry, upon the expiration of his present leave will proceed to Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., and join his company upon its arrival at that station: 1st Lieuts. Kelton L. Pepper, Richard J. Herman, James G. Boswell and Max A. Elser. (Jan. 8, War D.)

Capt. William S. Faulkner, 23d Inf., recently promoted and now at Fort Bliss, Texas, will proceed to the station of that company, Fort McIntosh, Texas, for duty. (Dec. 21, D.T.)

30TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. MCCLURE.

Leave for two months and fifteen days, about Jan. 15, 1912, is granted Capt. George E. Goodrich, 30th Inf. (Dec. 27, W. Div.)

PORTO RICO REGIMENT.—LIEUT. COL. R. L. HOWZE.

Capt. Stewart McC. Decker, Porto Rico Regiment, will proceed to Henry Barracks, Cayey, P.R., and take temporary command of that post until further orders. Upon completion of this duty Captain Decker will return to his proper station, San Juan, P.R. (Jan. 5, D.P.R.)

INFANTRY.—UNASSIGNED.

Leave for three months, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted 1st Lieut. Edward K. Masse, Inf., about April 1, 1912. (Jan. 6, War D.)

Capt. James Justice, Infantry, will proceed to the places hereinafter specified for the purpose of making the annual inspection of organizations of Texas Militia thereat: Temple, Lampasas, San Angelo, Crowell, Stamford, Albany, Catesville. (Dec. 30, C. Div.)

Major Julius A. Penn, Infantry, will proceed to the places hereinafter specified for the purpose of making the annual inspection of Nebraska Militia stationed thereat: Nebraska City, Auburn, Beatrice, Wynote, Alma, Beaver City, McCook, Holdrege, Kearney, Hastings, Geneva, York, Aurora, Central City, Osceola, Lincoln, Schuyler, Fullerton, Albion, Stanton, Norfolk, Bloomfield, Blair, Omaha, Lincoln. (Dec. 28, C. Div.)

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

Major Hanson E. Ely, P.S., will proceed to Manila Division Hospital for treatment. (Nov. 15, D.V.)

PROMOTIONS.

The following promotions of officers of the Coast Artillery Corps are ordered; date of rank as noted.

Lieutenant colonel to colonels: John C. W. Brooks and George T. Bartlett, Dec. 5, 1911; Charles A. Bennett and Henry C. Davis, Dec. 6, 1911.

Majors to lieutenant colonels: Eugene T. Wilson and Edmund M. Blake, Dec. 5, 1911; William G. Haan and Sidney S. Jordan, Dec. 6, 1911.

Captains to majors: Sam F. Bottoms and Harold E. Cloke, Dec. 5, 1911; Samuel C. Vestal and Philip R. Ward, Dec. 6, 1911.

First lieutenants to captains: Louis R. Dice, Dec. 5, 1911, assigned to 133d Co.; William M. Colvin, Dec. 5, 1911; Francis M. Hinkle, Dec. 6, 1911; Henry W. Bunn, Dec. 6, 1911, assigned to 72d Co.

Second lieutenants to first lieutenants: Furman E. McCammon, Dec. 5, 1911, assigned to 15th Co.; James R. Campbell, Dec. 5, 1911, assigned to 31st Co.; Raymond E. Lee, Dec. 6, 1911, assigned to 67th Co.; Louis B. Bender, Dec. 6, 1911, assigned to 151st Co.

Colonels Brooks, Bennett and Davis will remain on duty at their present stations.

Colonel Bartlett upon the expiration of his present leave will proceed to Fort Hancock, N.J., for duty.

Lieutenant Colonel Wilson will remain on his present duty.

Lieutenant Colonel Blake and Haan will remain on duty at their present stations.

Lieutenant Colonel Jordan will proceed to Fort Terry, N.Y., for duty at that post.

Major Bottoms will proceed to Fort Flagler, Wash., for duty at that post.

Majors Cloke, Vestal and Ward will remain on duty at their present stations.

Captains Colvin and Hinkle will remain on their present duties.

Captain Bunn and 1st Lieutenants Campbell and Bender will join the companies to which they are assigned. (Jan. 5, War D.)

TRANSFERS.

The following transfers are ordered, to take effect this date: Capt. George M. Apple from the 5th Field Artillery to the 1st Field Artillery.

Capt. Marlborough Churchill from the 1st Field Artillery to the 5th Field Artillery.

Each of the officers named will be assigned to a battery by his regimental commander, and will proceed to join the battery to which he may be assigned. (Jan. 8, War D.)

The following transfers are ordered, to take effect this date: Capt. Robert Davis, 4th Field Artillery to 2d Field Artillery.

Capt. Charles M. Allen, 2d Field Artillery to 4th Field Artillery.

Captain Davis will be assigned by his regimental commander to a battery of his regiment, now serving in the Philippines Division. (Jan. 4, War D.)

The following transfers at the request of the officers concerned are ordered:

First Lieut. Philip Powers, 21st Infantry to 8th Infantry.

First Lieut. Bernard Lentz, 8th Infantry to 21st Infantry.

Lieutenant Powers will be assigned to a company by his regimental commander. He will remain on duty with the 21st Infantry pending the arrival of the 8th Infantry in the Philippines Division and will then join his company.

Lieutenant Lentz will be assigned to a company by his regimental commander and will join that company. (Jan. 5, War D.)

The following transfers are ordered to take effect this date: Capt. Duncan Elliot from the 8th Cavalry to the 5th Cavalry.

Capt. George A. Purinton from the 5th Cavalry to the 8th Cavalry. Captain Elliot will join the troop to which he may be assigned. (Jan. 9, War D.)

EXAMINATIONS OF OFFICERS.

The following officers will report in person to Col. Charles St. J. Chubb, Infantry, unassigned, president of the examining board at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for examination for promotion: 2d Lieuts. Elmer F. Rice, 14th Inf., Benjamin F. Castle, 29th Inf., Charles L. Wyman, 17th Inf., Edward H. Teall, 26th Inf. (Jan. 4, War D.)

The following officers will proceed to Chicago, Ill., and report in person to Brig. Gen. Ramsay D. Potts, for examination: Col. Charles St. J. Chubb, Infantry, and Major William M. Coulling, Q.M. (Jan. 6, War D.)

The following officers will proceed to Chicago, Ill., and report to Brig. Gen. Ramsay D. Potts, U.S.A., president of an Army retiring board for examination by the board: Col. Wil-

liam P. Evans, Inf., and Lieut. Col. James A. Goodin, 7th Inf. (Jan. 4, War D.)

EXAMINATIONS FOR COMMISSIONS.

The following boards of officers are appointed to meet at the posts designated on Jan. 12, 1912, to conduct the preliminary examination of the enlisted men hereinafter named, to determine their eligibility for the final competitive examination for appointment to the grade of second lieutenant in the Coast Artillery Corps:

At Fort Hamilton, N.Y.: Major Louis T. Hess, M.C., Major James M. Williams, C.A.C., Capt. Robert E. Wylio, C.A.C., 1st Lieut. Harley J. Hallett, M.C., 1st Lieut. Homer R. Oldfield, C.A.C., for the examination of Master Gun. Warren B. Monter, C.A.C., and Pvt. John W. Churchill, 98th Co., C.A.C.

At Fort Terry, N.Y.: Major Patrick H. McAndrew, M.C., Capt. Hudson T. Patten, C.A.C., 1st Lieut. Thomas C. Walker, M.R.C., 1st Lieut. Edward W. Putney, C.A.C., and 2d Lieut. Roy R. Lyon, C.A.C., for the examination of Master Gun. Harry L. King, C.A.C. (Jan. 5, E. Div.)

The following boards of officers are appointed to meet at the posts designated on Jan. 12, 1912, to conduct the preliminary examination of the enlisted men hereinafter named, to determine their eligibility for the final competitive examination for appointment to the grade of second lieutenant in the Cavalry, Field Artillery and Infantry:

At Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y.: Major Peter C. Harris, 5th Inf., Capt. John A. Clark, M.C., Capt. Joseph K. Partello, 5th Inf., 1st Lieut. Robert W. Holmes, M.C., and 1st Lieut. Thomas L. Crystal, 5th Inf., for the examination of Corp. Francis B. Mallon, Co. I, 5th Inf.

At Fort Porter, N.Y.: Major Munroe McFarland, 29th Inf., Capt. Howard R. Perry, 29th Inf., Capt. William R. Davis, M.C., 1st Lieut. Edwin O. Saunders, 29th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Isaac W. Brewer, M.R.C., for the examination of Corp. George H. Gardner, Co. B, 29th Inf., and Pvt. Troy H. Middleton, Co. A, 29th Inf.

At Fort Jay, N.Y.: Major Elbert E. Persons, M.C., Capt. Robert H. Allen, 29th Inf., Capt. Frederick W. Lewis, 29th Inf., 1st Lieut. George A. Lynch, 29th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Henry Beeuwkes, M.C., for the examination of Sergt. Lathrop B. Clapham, Co. M, 29th Inf., and Pvt. Carl J. Adler, Co. M, 29th Inf.

At Washington Barracks, D.C.: Major Charles R. Reynolds, M.C., Capt. Willard Willing, C.E., 1st Lieut. Edward D. Ardery, C.E., 1st Lieut. Leo C. Mudd, M.C., and 2d Lieut. Albert K. B. Lyman, C.E., for the examination of Sergt. George E. Malone, Co. C, 1st Battalion of Engineers, Corp. John N. Johnson, jr., Co. A, 1st Battalion of Engineers, Corp. Edgar C. Wood, Troop D, 15th Cav., and Pvt. William E. Dorman, Troop D, 15th Cav.

At Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.: Lieut. Col. George H. Morgan, 11th Cav., Major William J. L. Lyster, M.C., Capt. Melville W. Rowell, 11th Cav., Capt. William K. Bartlett, M.C., and 1st Lieut. Stephen C. Reynolds, 11th Cav., for the examination of Sergt. Edmund P. Duval, Troop G, 11th Cav., Corp. Roy O. Henry, Troop A, 11th Cav., Corp. John D. von Holtzendorff, Troop G, 11th Cav., and Corp. John C. Prince, Troop G, 11th Cav. (Jan. 5, E. Div.)

GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL.

A G.C.M. is appointed to meet at Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., Dec. 28, 1911. Detail for the court: Col. Frank B. Jones, 15th Inf., Lieut. Col. James A. Goodin, 7th Inf., Majors William G. Gambrell, paymaster, George D. Deshon, M.C., Thomas B. Dugan, 4th Cav., William M. Coulling, Q.M., and Reuben B. Miller, M.C., Capt. Henry B. Dixon, 12th Cav., Capt. Frederick W. Benteen, 12th Inf., 1st Lieut. Larry B. McFarland, M.C., and 1st Lieut. Leonard W. Prunty, 4th Cav., judge advocate. (Dec. 28, C. Div.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers to consist of Lieut. Col. Thomas H. Rees, C.E., Capt. Orrin R. Wolfe, Q.M., and Capt. Herbert J. Brees, 1st Cav., is appointed to meet at San Francisco Dec. 20, 1911, to report upon the suitability of certain provisionally selected sites located within the limits of this division for state mobilization camps. (Dec. 18, W. Div.)

An Army retiring board is appointed to meet at Chicago, Ill., at the call of the president of the board. Detail: Brig. Gen. Ramsay D. Potts, U.S.A., Col. William A. Simpson, A.G., Col. Edward E. Dravo, A.C.G., Lieut. Col. William B. Banister, M.C., Capt. Perry L. Boyer, M.C., 1st Lieut. Arthur H. Carter, 5th F.A., aide-de-camp, recorder. (Jan. 4, War D.)

VARIOUS ITEMS.

The retirement from active service of Army Paymr. Clerk Newton L. Candee is announced, he having been found incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto. (Jan. 9, War D.)

ARMY TRANSPORT SAILINGS.

From San Francisco, Cal.:

Transport. Leave S.F. Arrive Honolulu about Jan. 13. Arrive Guam about Jan. 26. Arrive Manila about Feb. 1. Days at Manila. Sheridan... Jan. 5. Feb. 13. Feb. 26. Mar. 3. 14. Sherman... Feb. 5. Feb. 13. Feb. 26. Mar. 3. 12. Thomas... Mar. 5. Mar. 13. Mar. 26. Apr. 1. 14. Logan... Apr. 5. Apr. 13. Apr. 26. May 2. 13. Sherman... May 5. May 14. May 27. Jun. 2. 13. Thomas... Jun. 5. Jun. 13. Jun. 26. Jul. 2. 13.

From Manila to San Francisco:

Transport. Leave Manila Arrive Nagasaki about Jan. 15. Arrive Honolulu about Jan. 20. Arrive S.F. about Feb. 4. Days at S.F. Thomas... Jan. 15. Jan. 20. Feb. 4. Feb. 12. 22. Logan... Feb. 15. Feb. 20. Mar. 6. Mar. 14. 24. Sherman... Mar. 15. Mar. 20. Apr. 4. Apr. 12. 24. Thomas... Apr. 15. Apr. 20. May 5. May 13. 23. Logan... May 15. May 20. Jun. 4. Jun. 12. 23. Sherman... Jun. 15. Jun. 20. Jul. 5. Jul. 13. 23.

General offices: 1086 North Point street.

Docks: Foot of Laguna street.

ARMY TRANSPORTS.

BUFORD—At San Francisco, Cal.

CROOK—At San Francisco, Cal.

DIX—At Seattle, Wash.

KILPATRICK—At Newport News, Va. (Out of commission.)

LISCUM—In Philippine waters.

LOGAN—Capt. J. V. Heidt, Q.M. At Manila, P.I., to sail with troops for China Jan. 12.

MCLELLAN—At Newport News, Va.

MEADE—At Newport News, Va.

SEWARD—At Manila.

SHERIDAN—Capt. F. D. Ely, Q.M. Sailed for Manila Jan. 5 from San Francisco.

SHERMAN—Capt. J. P. Spurr, Q.M. At San Francisco, Cal.

SUMNER—At Newport News, Va.

THOMAS—Capt. C. E. Babcock, Q.M. Leaves Manila, P.I., Jan. 15.

WARREN—At Manila.

WRIGHT—At Manila.

CABLE BOATS.

BURNSIDE

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Jan. 10, 1912.

Winter has arrived at last and the severe cold is very penetrating; the snow makes it possible for children and grown people, too, to have a glorious time sliding down the many hills and "bobbing" parties are the order of the day, or rather of the evening. There is still too much snow for regular skating, although the hockey game on Saturday afternoon came off according to schedule. The Army won out, the score being Stevens Institute 0 to the Cadets' 5 points. A basketball game was played the same afternoon against the Union College team of Schenectady, N.Y. The visiting team won by a score of 22 to 18.

A very jolly "bobbing" party enjoyed the long slide down the Kinsley hill on Tuesday evening. Capt. and Mrs. Davis entertained at supper afterward for Gen. and Mrs. Barry, Miss Barry, Col. and Mrs. Sladen, Lieut. and Mrs. J. S. Jones, Captains Wilcox and Cowles and Lieutenant Bryden. The second Cavalry dinner of those planned to take place every month was given at the club on Wednesday, Capt. J. A. Ryan, senior Cavalry officer, presiding. Speeches on topics of general interest for this arm of the Service were in order and the evening was spent very pleasantly. Capt. and Mrs. Newell had a flying visit from Capt. and Mrs. Lewis and the latter's mother, Mrs. Jackson, Tuesday night to Wednesday morning.

A charming dinner was given at the club on Wednesday by Capt. E. A. Wilcox in celebration of his birthday. The guests were Gen. and Mrs. Barry, Miss Barry, Col. and Mrs. Sladen, Col. and Mrs. Stuart, Capt. and Mrs. Davis, Capt. and Mrs. Jewett, Capt. and Mrs. Pillsbury. A birthday cake was added to the menu and the party adjourned to Captain Wilcox's quarters for cordials and coffee. Major and Mrs. Clayton entertained at dinner on Thursday for Miss Barry, daughter of Gen. and Mrs. Barry; Miss Fieberger, debutante daughter of Col. and Mrs. Fieberger; Cadets Lewis and Newell. Capt. and Mrs. Jewett's dinner guests on Thursday were Capt. and Mrs. Ryan, Lieut. and Mrs. Dunwoody, Lieut. and Mrs. Jarman, Lieut. and Mrs. Morrow. On Friday Lieut. and Mrs. J. S. Jones entertained at dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. Hodges, Lieut. and Mrs. Williams, Lieut. and Mrs. DeWitt C. Jones, Lieut. and Mrs. Higley. Major and Mrs. Clayton's guests at dinner on Friday were Capt. and Mrs. Davis, Capt. and Mrs. Darrah, Capt. and Mrs. Cocheu.

Mr. Travers, the Chaplain, gave a novel little party on Friday evening, each guest being invited to contribute to the artistic success of a musicale of "home talent." There were violin solos charmingly played by Mrs. Gregory and Miss Barry; Mr. Mayer was at the piano and the ladies who sang included Mrs. Baer, Mrs. Keefer, Miss Fetterolf and Mrs. G. G. Bartlett. Colonel Keefer and Lieutenant Ganoes also gave vocal selections and the whole program was thoroughly enjoyed. Mrs. Riggs was assisted by Colonel Echols in the singing of an especially successful Welsh rabbit. Capt. and Mrs. Ryan entertained at dinner on Friday for Lieut. and Mrs. McDonald, Lieut. and Mrs. Spaulding, Lieut. and Mrs. Dunwoody. On Saturday Capt. and Mrs. Darrah's guests at dinner were Col. and Mrs. Holt, Lieut. and Mrs. Morrow, Lieut. and Mrs. Caffery. Col. and Mrs. Robinson's guests at dinner on Saturday were Mr. and Mrs. Davis, of New York; Col. and Mrs. Sladen, Capt. and Mrs. Jewett, Miss Margaret Traub, their house guest, and Wirt Robinson, who is spending the holidays at home. Capt. and Mrs. Ryan spent the weekend in New York, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Jerome Kelly.

Gen. and Mrs. Barry gave a dinner on Sunday for Capt. and Mrs. Cloman, who have been spending several days with them, and Capt. and Mrs. Davis, Capt. and Mrs. Darrah. Mrs. Morrow had a few guests for tea at the club on Sunday. Among those present were Lieut. and Mrs. Geoffrey Bartlett, Miss Barry, Lieut. and Mrs. Dunwoody, Captain Briscoe and Lieutenant Bryden, Lieut. and Mrs. McDonald and Lieut. and Mrs. O'Hara were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. J. S. Jones at supper on Monday.

Mrs. Darrah's mother, Mrs. Wood, has returned to her home at Washington. Mr. and Mrs. Hood, of Philadelphia, have been the guests of Capt. and Mrs. Pillsbury. Mrs. Hood is Mrs. Pillsbury's sister.

There were many girls up for the hop of Saturday, which was by far the largest and most attractive held this winter. The really top of the place of that New Year's Eve which fell on Sunday. Mrs. DeArmond received with Cadet Benning. Among the girls were Miss Frances Vaughan, guest of Col. and Mrs. Keefer; Miss Walmsley, sister of Cadet Walmsley, guest of Mrs. Bethel; Miss Dorothy Fetterolf, of Montclair, and Miss MacBride, of Passaic, guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Riggs; Miss Whiteside, sister of Cadet Whiteside, guest of Lieut. and Mrs. McDonald; Miss Winifred Woodman, of Brooklyn, guest of Lieut. and Mrs. O'Hara; Miss Dorothy Mills, guest of Mrs. Wilcox, chaperoned by Mrs. J. S. Jones; Miss Margaret Treat, Miss Margaret Traub; Mrs. John S. Winn and Mrs. Walker stopped at the hotel and chaperoned a party of girls that included the Misses Walker, Winn MacMahon and Emily Chase.

Miss Nina McDonald was the guest of Mrs. Lang for the hop over Sunday. The Misses Carden, of Texas, and Mr. Greene, of Princeton, brother of Mrs. Clifford Jones, were the guests of Capt. and Mrs. Jones for the hop and weekend. Capt. and Mrs. Davis have as their guest Miss Margaret Treat, daughter of Colonel Treat, who some years ago was commandant of cadets. Mrs. Lorillard, of New York, is the guest of Gen. and Mrs. Barry. Miss Eleanor Bartlett and Miss Nevill were guests of Mrs. DeWitt Jones for the hop.

Mrs. Parker gave a delightful bridge party on Wednesday afternoon. Mrs. Sladen and Mrs. Davis served frappe and coffee and the prizes, silk stockings, were won by Mrs. J. S. Jones, Mrs. O'Hara, Mrs. Thomlinson and Mrs. Alley. Other guests were Mesdames Barry, Clayton, Fieberger, Gordon, Stuart, Keefer, Holt, Baer, Ryan, Dunwoody, Clifford Jones, Herr, Jarman, Alley, Morrow, Geoffrey, Bartlett, Cocheu and McDonald. Miss Margaret Traub is spending part of her vacation from the Emma Willard School at Troy with Col. and Mrs. Robinson. Dr. and Mrs. Boak entertained at a little chafing-dish party for Dr. Boak's mother and brother and Lieut. and Mrs. K. K. Greedy on Sunday. Mrs. Walter Woodson (née Halford) is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Newell. Capt. and Mrs. Darrah entertained at a Welsh rabbit supper on Monday for a number of people who had been spending the evening "bobbing." Among the guests were Gen. and Mrs. Barry, Col. and Mrs. Sladen, Capt. and Mrs. Davis, Capt. and Mrs. Parker.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Katherine Allen, niece of Mrs. Dunwoody, and Lieut. William H. Dadds. Mrs. Higley's guests for the week has been Miss Hoyle, of Boham Manor. Col. Keefer's nephew, Harry Paxton, of Walla Walla, Wash., has been visiting the post. Mrs. Donovan's mother, Mrs. Lyon, of Savannah, Ga., is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Donovan.

Mrs. Morrow entertained the Reading Club at the regular Thursday meeting. Her paper on "The Aztecs" was distinctly appreciated. Mrs. Dunwoody was the hostess for the Friday Auction Club. The confirmation services in the cadet chapel on Sunday morning were conducted by Bishop Lloyd, of Virginia. Special music was given and the soloists were Cadets W. H. Young and Wood. Mrs. Gordon had Miss Clarkson, of New York, as her guest last week. Colonel Ballinger and his son have been visiting Col. and Mrs. Willcox. Mrs. Zell, who has been away visiting for some time, has returned home. The Monday Bridge Club met with Mrs. Dunwoody this week. Mrs. Jarman has gone South to spend a month visiting in Mobile, Ala.

Consuelo Aemst had a little cobweb party on Saturday afternoon, her birthday, for the children of the north end of the post. After the cobweb had been successfully untangled it was time to serve the cake, on which were eight red candles. The children there were Betsy and Jimmy Sladen, Roger Holt, Evelyn Hodges, Koehler Daley, George and Scott Riggs, Edith Cross, Helen Youngberg, Jennie Lou and Sidney Williams, Anne McKell, Manole and Pito Asensio. Owing to the size of the Fourth Class, which is the largest in the history of the Academy, the mid-year examinations caused quite a number of Fourth Classmen to be "found."

Miss Winne and Dr. Loughran, of Kingston, N.Y., were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Quvedo for the hop and weekend. At Sunday dinner Lieutenant Johnson was also a guest.

On Monday afternoon took place the funeral of the late Col. John H. Calef, U.S.A., retired, class of 1892. Services were held in the mortuary chapel in the cemetery. Recent guests at the hotel were Mr. S. C. Kelton, Miss E. Evans, Mr. J. N. Conger, Mr. Edwin Taylor, the Misses Borden, Dr. Stanton Coir, of London, England; Miss Chatfield,

Miss Hartman, Mr. George A. Davis and the Misses Davis, Mrs. H. W. Vogel and Miss Vogel, Miss E. A. Swan, Mr. R. W. Earl, Mrs. and Miss Jenks, Mrs. K. I. Porter, Miss Laura Fink, Misses Newman, Eagan, Dougherty, Van Heekner, Agate, Brown, Chain, Lloyd Smith, Adele Brunaugh, Mrs. Brunaugh, Mrs. Parker, Mrs. F. D. Farnum, Miss Carol Hough, Mr. and Mrs. Alex Taylor, Mrs. H. L. Greve, Miss Rena Knab, Mrs. Adriance and Miss Dorothy Adriance, Miss Grace Ely, Mrs. W. B. Wilkins, Misses Hindel and Baldwin, Mrs. G. E. Sykes, Misses Sykes, Stevens, Evans, Conrad, Martin, Alcorn, Mrs. J. M. Sammis, Misses Coffey and Small, Mrs. D. Castillo and Miss Castillo, of Havana; Misses Myer, Haas, Phillips, Mitchell, Emery, Mrs. Rae, of Washington; Misses Hellen and Reburn, Mr. W. W. Hess, Misses Florence Chapman and Lucile Brown, Messrs. H. H. Copeland and W. W. Eaton, Miss L. Downs, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Spencer, of St. Louis, Mo.

FORT HANCOCK.

Fort Hancock, N.J., Jan. 9, 1912.

On last Saturday afternoon the usual salute was fired as the Secretary of War, Mr. Stimson, arrived at our dock, accompanied by General Weaver, Chief of the Coast Artillery; General Bliss, Department Commander; Captain Bishop, stationed at Artillery headquarters in Washington; Colonel White, District Commander, and staff; and Colonel Cronkhite, Coast Art. Corps, commanding Eastern District of New York. They were driven to witness service fire command practice, including a 12-in. and 10-in. battery, (four shots); one round being fired at a target, and another round (of four shots), at another moving target at about 6,000 yards. Captain Greig acted as fire commander; Lieutenants Dowd and McCleary, respectively, commanded batteries "Richardson" and "Granger." There were almost no ships passing out to sea just at that time, so the firing proceeded without any delay and the officers were on their return trip within an hour.

New Year's greetings were exchanged at a reception of the officers and wives on Jan. 1, at the home of Capt. and Mrs. Trotter; delicious eggnog, suggesting all sorts of good resolutions, was served. The severe blizzard of last Friday prevented many from attending the hop given by the bachelors at the gymnasium, but a number of out-of-post guests added much to the pleasure of the evening, among whom were Miss Vermilia, Miss McKennon, Miss Sprague, Mrs. Musgrove and the Misses Tenger-Smith. Several dinner parties preceded the hop. At the brick house the bachelors dined Lieut. and Mrs. Dowd, Miss McKennon and Miss Sprague and the Misses Tenger-Smith, of New York. At Capt. and Mrs. Moody's besides her house guests, Mrs. Musgrove, of Fort Slocum, and Miss Vermilia, of New York, were Lieutenants Goodier and Pillans. Capt. and Mrs. Trotter had as dinner guests Capt. and Mrs. Mason and Lieut. and Mrs. Pierce, all adjourning to the hop later in the evening.

Mrs. Jean Sherburne, of Boston, has been the guest of her sister, Mrs. Alex Greig. Mrs. Sherburne is gifted with a beautiful voice and gave a great deal of pleasure to their friends with her music. The Santa number of selections at the Sunday evening service in the chapel, and the duet rendered with Captain Greig was enjoyed by the large number present. Miss Orrison entertained with bridge at the home of her sister, Mrs. Sanford W. French, on the afternoon of Jan. 2. A pretty cut-glass vase for highest score was won by Mrs. Pelot. Mrs. Moody entertained the ladies with bridge on Monday afternoon, in compliment to her guest, Mrs. Musgrave, of Fort Slocum. Prizes were awarded Mrs. Mason and Miss Orrison. Capt. and Mrs. Donavin entertained informally on Monday evening the officers of the Ordnance Department and their wives at bridge.

Owing to a boat schedule arranged for Jan. 1, many were able to accept the invitation extended by the officers and their wives at Governors Island for the masquerade, returning home that evening after a very enjoyable celebration of the New Year. Mrs. McCleary was hostess for tea and bridge last week in compliment to her house guest, Lieut. and Mrs. Dowd entertained for the week-end the Misses Tenger-Smith, of New York.

Orders have just been received in this post, taking from us our much beloved Chaplain and Mrs. Headley, who have worked earnestly for many years in bringing to the large religious community among men, women and children, all for the betterment of post life and for the benefit of the Service. The Chaplain has personally greeted hundreds of recruits launched into the Army at Sandy Hook; and has given much time and thought toward holding their interest in the church and in the Christian Endeavor Society. He has made the Sunday evening services especially attractive with paintings to illustrate the sermons, has had stereopticon and vaudeville entertainments during the week, has held mock courts for the amusement of the many hundred soldiers stationed here, and with the untiring assistance of Mrs. Headley, established a large Sunday school, and renovated an empty room into a sacred place of worship, where all branches of the Service stationed here, regardless of their religious creed, enjoy the services of Chaplain Headley. He has always maintained a most friendly spirit of comradeship with the men of the command, through which they have been encouraged to seek his advice and counsel, and by these means has done much good, and has endeared himself in numberless ways to the enlisted men and their families, as well as to the officers. He and Mrs. Headley will be very much missed from the garrison, but will take the best of wishes for their happiness and prosperity with them.

Chaplain I. H. B. Headley was appointed in May, 1896, served his first five years on the frontier of North Dakota, and spent two or more years in the Philippine Islands. His father, Rev. P. C. Headley, was an author of considerable note, "The Emperess Josephine" being among his best-known works. His uncle, Hon. Joel Tyler Headley, was at one time secretary of New York state and associate editor with Horace Greeley, of the New York Tribune, and also wrote "Napoleon and His Marshals," a volume of much merit.

VOYAGE OF THE THOMAS.

Transport Thomas, en route to Manila, Dec. 2, 1911.

After spending two days in Honolulu all the passengers bound for Manila came back to the transport, to sail at 5 p.m. Many friends were at the dock to bid "Bon voyage" and to put the beautiful wreaths of flowers around their necks according to the old custom. The Hawaiian band played as usual for an hour before sailing. Those leaving the transport at Honolulu were sorry not to be going on and those going on to Manila were sorry not to be staying. We steamed out of the harbor and finding a calm sea there was very little seasickness. Everyone threw their garlands over into the harbor, for according to old superstition whoever does this is certain to return. The usual band concert was enjoyed quietly, everyone being tired after the strenuous life in Honolulu.

Little Charlotte Buckner, daughter of Lieut. Guy E. Buckner, 15th Inf., celebrated her seventh birthday last week with a party for all the children. Games were played and the children had lemonade and cakes and enjoyed a general good time. Chaplain Clemens has inaugurated a children's hour every other day between 2 and 4 (the quiet time on the ship), when stories are told, songs sung and games played in the ladies' social hall. Since all the children come there is quiet on the deck at that time.

Wednesday, Nov. 22, a soldier in the hospital during a moment of supposed insanity jumped out of the port hole. This was not known until a half-delirious patient told an attendant that he had dreamed this, but when investigation was made it was found to be true. Major Aultman, Captain Herron and Lieutenant Lahm sat on the board to investigate the matter.

Capt. and Mrs. Hahn and two children spent the two days at Honolulu with friends at Schofield Barracks. Capt. and Mrs. Conley and children were the guests of Dr. and Mrs. Johnson.

All the officers and their families were entertained the night we were in port at Honolulu with a hop given at the Moana Hotel. The Hawaiian music was ideal, the floor perfect, and just the right number of guests to make the dancing a pleasure. Among those attending were Major and Mrs.

Arrasmith, Capt. and Mrs. McDaniel, Comdr. and Mrs. Magruder, Capt. and Mrs. C. E. Elliot, Capt. and Mrs. Conrad, Capt. and Mrs. Cavanaugh, Capt. and Mrs. Sillman, Lieut. and Mrs. Barker, Lieut. and Mrs. Adams, Lieut. and Mrs. Huddleson; Misses Case, Garey, Hickok and Magruder; Major Winn, Captains Chamberlain, Savage, Pipes, Paymaster Bright, Lieutenants Green, Ball, Garey, Moore, Cowles, Lee and Ellis. Mrs. Elliot, wife of Capt. C. E. Elliot, fell Friday night on the deck and cut her nose and bruised her face very much. The young people still enjoy their evening serenades on the deck. The fourth birthday of Anna Aultman, daughter of Major D. E. Aultman, was to have been Nov. 20, but since the ship crossed the 180th meridian at midnight the 19th, the twentieth day was dropped from the calendar and the child had no birthday. The question now is "How old is Ann?" Chaplain Clemens has been giving a series of talks on the legends and customs of the Mohammedan Moros, which are much enjoyed.

A bridge tournament was arranged and played, eleven couples taking part. The first prize was won by Major Murphy and Mrs. Aultman, and the second by Major Aultman and Mrs. Elliot. Others taking part were Captain McDaniel and Mrs. Bennett, Captain Elliot and Miss Garey, Lieutenant Walthal and Miss Hickok, Lieut. and Mrs. Lahm, Lieut. and Mrs. O'Connor, Lieut. and Mrs. Faris, Dr. and Mrs. Jones, Lieutenant Rockwell and Mrs. Webb, Paymaster Bright and Miss Waltz.

One day was spent in the harbor at Guam and a few of the cabin passengers went ashore, some going to Agaña to call on Governor Salsbury, while others went to other places of interest. Governor Salsbury entertained at luncheon Comdr. and Mrs. Magruder and Miss Magruder, and Capt. and Mrs. Helm. Lieut. and Mrs. Adams, Lieut. and Mrs. Huddleson, Lieut. and Mrs. Miller were guests of friends at the cable station. Among others who went ashore were Col. and Mrs. Waltz and the Misses Waltz, Capt. and Mrs. Sillman and Major and Mrs. Aultman, Capt. and Mrs. Clark Elliot, Lieut. and Mrs. Samson, Lieut. and Mrs. Lahm, Col. and Mrs. Eddy, Mrs. Norton, Miss Hickok, Miss Garey, Captains Caskey and Babcock, Majors Winn and T. O. Murphy, Captains Bridges and Pipes, Lieutenants Dickson, Garey, Ellis, Green, Cowles, Lee and Paymaster Bright. Chaplain and Mrs. Clemens spent the day at Guam in climbing the hills, searching for new specimens of flowers, and found about 100. Both the Chaplain and his wife are authorities on plants. We lost one passenger at Guam, Mr. Stokes, of the Marine Corps, who was ordered there; and gained a new passenger, Mr. Bostrom, who is on his way to Honolulu. His coming revived the interest in music, Mr. Bostrom being a violinist of rare ability. Many pleasant hours were spent in the social hall with Mrs. Huddleson and Mr. Bostrom with their violins, Miss Hickok at the piano and Mr. More's rich baritone voice and Mrs. Norton's sweet lyric soprano.

The score of the Army and Navy game was received by wireless Monday, Nov. 25, and there was much excitement, there being enough Navy people to arouse much enthusiasm. After the band concert that night, the lively tune of "Three Cheers for the Red, White and Blue" was played and before being repeated the West Point men rallied around a leader and gave their Academy yell, showing their loyalty and their colors even though defeated.

Thanksgiving Day was spent quietly on the transport, there being no duties except those of the muster. But at dinner everyone was pleasantly reminded that it was a day to be celebrated. The dining saloon was beautifully decorated in huge palm leaves (these being the last things brought on board at Guam), and hung with our splendid "Old Glory." There were new green curtains at all the windows and this added to the festive appearance. There were also very artistic menus as souvenirs for each guest and the dinner was most excellent.

The drive to Agaña at Guam was greatly enjoyed and although with one or two exceptions the members of the Officers' Club were absent in Japan the hospitality of the club was extended in a most delightful manner.

The greatest number of miles made by the transport was made on Saturday, Dec. 2, the log registering 334 miles.

FORT WAYNE.

Fort Wayne, Detroit, Mich., Jan. 8, 1912.

Our friends may be interested to know that the 26th Infantry is still in the land of the living and "truly thankful" for all the blessings of this life.

Col. and Mrs. C. A. Booth gave a delightful reception New Year's afternoon for the officers and their wives and guests at Fort Wayne. Mrs. Booth was assisted in receiving by Mrs. T. A. Baldwin and Mrs. O. B. Rosenbaum. The house was lovely with Christmas decorations. All of the officers at the post called to pay their respects to the Colonel and his wife, following the old Army custom on New Year's Day. Delicious eggnog was served. Rev. Dr. A. B. Clark and Mr. Clark will arrive this week to visit Col. and Mrs. Booth. Mrs. Clark is Colonel Booth's only sister. Dr. Clark has charge of all the Episcopal church schools on the Rosebud Indian reservation in South Dakota.

A picture pageant under the auspices of the committee on patriotic education of the Daughters of the American Revolution will be given Thursday afternoon, Jan. 25, at the Detroit opera house. It is given primarily for the United States history class pupils, as these pictures represent the historical facts and events in the history of Michigan. Through the courtesy of Colonel Booth the 26th Infantry band will play stirring patriotic airs, and some of the soldiers will be represented in the war pictures. Jan. 26 is the anniversary of the day Michigan was accepted in the statehood, but the state regent, Mrs. Arthur M. Parker, could not be present on that day, so the pageant was set for the day before.

Major and Mrs. Sydney A. Cloman made a short visit at Fort Wayne last week as the guests of Col. and Mrs. Booth. They were en route to New York, where they will visit Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Reid. Major Cloman is in command of Fort Brady. He has recently returned from England, where he was military attaché at the court of St. James for four years. Later they will visit Mrs. John Hayes Hammond in Washington, D.C.

Mr. and Mrs. B. C. Whitney gave an elegantly appointed dinner Monday of last week for Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Booth.

FORT HAMILTON.

Fort Hamilton, N.Y., Jan. 9, 1912.

The New Year has begun very sociably at Fort Hamilton. On New Year's afternoon Col. and Mrs. John V. White were "at home" to the officers and ladies of the garrison and some few outsiders. Almost the whole post joined in drinking to each other's happiness, in delicious eggnog. Assisting Col. and Mrs. White were Mrs. Heas, Mrs. Williams, Miss Williams, Mrs. Jenkins, Mrs. Phisterer and Mrs. Feeter.

Great interest in bowling is being shown by the officers and their families, Tuesday night being ladies' night at the gymnasium. A team has been organized and the different harbor posts have been challenged. Monday night, Jan. 8, the team from Fort Totten, consisting of Lieutenants Case, Tilghman, Holmer, Dodd and Wildrich, came down on the "Rowell" for a tournament. The Fort Hamilton team—Captains Wyllie and Smith, Lieutenants Wildrick, Pirie and Dr. Hallett, were victorious. After the game refreshments in the form of a Dutch supper, were served and the band played for those who cared to dance.

Mrs. F. W. Phisterer left Jan. 2 for Boonville, N.Y., here she is visiting her family. During her absence Madame Phisterer is visiting her son, Capt. F. W. Phisterer. Miss Eleanor Williams, who spent the holidays with her parents, Major and Mrs. Williams, has returned to Raleigh, N.C., where she is in school. Mrs. Nelson, of Williamstown, Mass., is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Williams. Mrs. Jenkins has with her her mother, Mrs. Ackers, of Philadelphia. Lieut. and Mrs. Oldfield spent New Year's with relatives in Poughkeepsie. Lieut. and Mrs. Pendleton have returned from Pittsburgh, where they spent the holidays with Mrs. Pendleton's family.

Saturday, Jan. 6, the posts of the Southern N.Y. District were visited and inspected by Secretary of War Stimson, General Weaver and General Bliss. With them were Dr. Stimson, Colonel Cronkhite and Capt. P. P. Bishop. Fort Wadsworth was the first inspected, then Fort Hamilton. After having lunched with Colonel White the party left for Fort Hancock to finish their tour of the district.

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For particulars, address M. DOWD, Principal, 1326 Girard StIt is thought that by late next summer almost the en-
tire Army will be furnished with the new olive drab
cotton. As long as there is any khaki on hand the olive-
drab cotton will not be issued to the Army. Already
some of the sizes of khaki have been exhausted and the
olive-drab cotton is being issued. The new uniform
specifications will probably be published by Jan. 20.
They are now being revised to conform with the new
uniform regulations. It has been decided not to issue
the new sweaters until the contractors have delivered
enough to supply the entire mobile Army. At this time
it is impossible to tell when the sweaters will be issued,
as the bids for the new sweaters have not been opened.
As it is a new article it is not thought that the con-
tractors will be able to make very prompt deliveries.Rear Admiral Nathan C. Twining, Chief of the Bu-
reau of Ordnance, made his first appearance before the
House Committee on Naval Affairs on Jan. 10. The
members of the committee became so deeply interested in
the Admiral's discussion of high explosives, torpedoes and
armor plate, that they asked him to continue his talk on
Jan. 11, which he did, going into many of the features of
the work that is being done by the Ordnance Bureau.
Several members of the committee asked to be taken to
Indian Head to witness some of the experiments which
are being conducted there. Admiral Twining said that
he would be pleased to take the entire committee to
Indian Head whenever it was convenient for them to go.
The new members of the committee are especially anxious
to witness some of the tests.The contentions of the advocates of a reserve for the
Regular Army are supported by a report which has been
made by the Adjutant General to the General Staff. Dur-
ing the Spanish-American War the records of the Depart-
ment show that out of the 7,500 men in the country under
the age of thirty-eight who had served in the Regular
Army, 3,162 enlisted in the Regular Establishment. No
figures are available as to how many men who had serv-
ice in the Army went into the Volunteers in the four
months that men were enlisted for the war. The records
of the Department show that one-tenth of the men who
enlisted in the Regular Army during the war had previ-
ous service with the Regular Establishment. It is
claimed that if such a large percentage of men who had
service in the Army would return to it without any moral
or legal obligations during the time of war, even a larger
proportion would return to the colors if proper legisla-
tion were enacted. These facts will be brought to the
attention of the House Committee on Military Affairs
during the discussion of the provision for increasing the
term of enlistment.**ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.**

PUBLISHED WEEKLY—ESTABLISHED 1863. REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Office, No. 20 Vesey Street, New York.

ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

ESTABLISHED 1879. REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Cable address Armynavy, Newyork.

Entered at the New York P.O. as Second Class Matter.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1912.

LEGISLATION AND SERVICE HARMONY.The announcement of the Chief of Staff that the War
Department is engaged in the preparation of a plan for
the reorganization of the Army, which will be completed
in time for the consideration of the present Congress,
suggests to us that there could be no better time than
the present for the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL to give
to the Army the sound advice to "get together." The
warring of two camps of reformers is not destined to be
of any advantage to the Service. Fertility in thinking
out better ways of doing things is commendable only
when those ways are proportioned to the means of
carrying them out. Concentration and amalgamation
are not so important just now that it is worth while to
bring about a waste of energy that might better be
directed toward improving the Army in general. By
the organizing of the General Staff it was hoped that a
condition of friction which had not been beneficial to
the Army would be done away with and a reign of
harmony ensue, but we find the same state of feeling
existing to-day as developed in the three previous
decades. It is to be remarked, singularly enough, that
this feeling is aroused over the enlisted men and the
officers: in the first case, by the proposed change in
the period of enlistment, and in the second, by the pro-
jected rival schemes of departmental consolidation. This
is altogether an unusual situation, and not wholly free
from the commendable feature of furnishing to the
general outside world evidence that personal considera-
tions are not wholly the moving motives in this depart-
mental turmoil. That there is substantial ground for
reasonable and sensible differences of opinion on the
subject of five-year or three-year enlistments is shown
by the experiences of company officers who realize the
work involved in continually taking into their commands
new men, who no sooner become good soldiers than they
leave the ranks to make room for other recruits.Too much reform is often of more harm than no
reform at all, as will be apparent to all if the present
differences of opinion shall result in the blocking of legis-
lation needed by the mobile Army. This is an especially
unpropitious time for such intensity of opposition, as the
Army has been occupying a very favorable place in the
popular estimation since the successful Texas mobili-
zation last spring and summer. The behavior of the men
in camp, cities and towns, their self-restraint in several
trying situations on the border, their observance of
sanitary regulations that enabled a record to be made in
exemption from fever—all these and lesser considera-
tions have put the public in a frame of mind from which
excellent results in the shape of Army legislation might
be looked for. As the largest military movement since
the Spanish War within our borders, popular attention
was fixed upon the Army as it had not been since 1898.
Its tour in Texas did for it in holding public notice
what the world cruise of the Battleship Fleet did for the
Navy.It would be unfortunate, indeed, if out of the efforts
of those who are behind the proposed reforms, sincerely
and honestly conceived, we have no doubt, for the benefit
of the Service at large, there should develop a situation
that would result in a display of partisanship capable
of alienating any part of the popularity which the Texas
concentration did so much to produce. Lost popularity
is one of the hardest things to regain, somebody has
said, and those devoted to the interests of the Army
should see to it that that precious acquisition is not
disposed of like Esau's birthright for a mess of pottage.
We are of the opinion that there are questions of just
as much importance to the Army just now as the
problems of enlistment and departmental consolidation,
and that the latter can well await a future day for
settlement, or at least await a time when adequate
discussion shall show the best course to pursue. The
rival reforms over which there is an apparent deadlock
had not been the subject of much discussion previous to
their projection into the field of controversy, and perhaps
there would be a gain all around if they could be post-
poned until further consideration could be had; con-
sideration, too, less associated with the heat and zeal
that inevitably grow out of contact with Congressional
committees and their hearings.The experiences of the torpedoboat destroyers and
some of the other smaller vessels of the Atlantic Fleet
in fighting the great gale at sea between Hatteras and
Bermuda, referred to elsewhere in this issue, shows that
there is no lack of high seamanship in our Navy. These
boats, which have a full load displacement of from 883
to 887 tons, are not the kind of craft intended to meet
Father Neptune when he is in his worst mood, and that
they were able to escape from him is due to the alertness
of officers in the emergency rather than the reliability of
the destroyers as sea boats. It was a rough experience,
and one that will prove of great value in training our

officers still further in handling such craft. It may also offer suggestions as to the future design of torpedoboats and destroyers. The escape of every vessel from serious disaster is indeed a happy ending to what was probably the roughest experience the officers and men ever went through at sea.

STATUS OF HAY AND APPROPRIATION BILLS.

A proposal to close the hearings on the Hay bill on Jan. 11 was rejected by the House Committee on Military Affairs. On a vote not only all of the Republicans but a majority of the Democrats decided that the new legislation in the Appropriation bill, popularly known as the Hay bill, should be given further consideration before a vote is taken on the measure.

Contrary to statements that have been published from time to time, the Hay bill is not yet a part of the Appropriation bill. It has not even been introduced in its present form, nor has it been submitted to a vote of the committee. In preparing a preliminary draft of the Appropriation bill the clerk of the committee, by the direction of Chairman Hay, attached this new legislation to the annual budget. The Republican members of the committee and a number of the Democrats do not think that such important legislation, making such radical changes in the organization of the Army, should be attached to the Appropriation bill. They think that the measure should come up in the committee and be placed before the House strictly on its own merits, and not as a rider for an appropriation bill.

The first vote on the bill will be as to whether the Hay bill should be reported as part of the Appropriation bill. If Chairman Hay should force a vote on this question at present a canvass of the committee indicates that it would vote to strike it out of the Appropriation bill. A majority of the committee have declared that they will not vote to keep the Hay bill in the Appropriation bill until they have had more light upon the subject. The new members of the committee were so busy with the tariff during the special session that they did not have time to give the Hay bill the consideration that they think it should be accorded. They want more time to study the problems that are involved in the legislation, and are not inclined to make it a party measure.

The new members of the committee are taking a deep interest in military questions. They are not only reading the hearings of last session, but are carefully studying Secretary Stimson's letter and the statement of the Chief of Staff on the legislation. The entire committee is proceeding with caution, and seem determined to avoid making any mistakes in the consideration of the legislation.

Major General Carter, Assistant Chief of Staff, appeared before the committee on Jan. 12. General Carter stated that he was opposed to the five-year enlistment provision, as he thought it would have a demoralizing effect on the Army. It was contended by General Carter that efficient non-commissioned officers and enlisted men should be encouraged to re-enlist, and that there should not be any reduction in their pay and allowances. Old enlisted men, General Carter declared, were a great help to officers, especially young officers, in training recruits. In executive session General Carter called the attention of the committee to the dangers of reducing the strength of the Army. The details of the information furnished the committee are confidential.

A tentative agreement which was reached in the Military Committee on Jan. 11 reduced the estimates for the maintenance of the Army about six million dollars. The appropriation for extra pay for foreign service was passed without action by the committee. A reduction of about half a million was made in the estimates for the pay of officers and about the same amount in the pay for enlisted men. This, it was explained by one member of the committee, was done with a view to forcing a reduction in the strength of the Army. It is understood that the Democrats, who control the committee, think that the Army should not be recruited up to the strength called for in the plans of the War Department. The estimate for reserve Field Artillery ammunition, amounting to a million and a half, was stricken from the bill. The appropriation recommended by the War Department for the equipment of Field Artillery for the Militia was also reduced to last year's appropriation.

As we stated last week, a reduction of \$100,000 was made in the pay of retired officers. The explanation for this reduction made by members of the committee was that there is always a surplus in this item to be turned back into the Treasury, and that the estimate was really too large for the pay of retired officers, as it is based upon the present number of retired officers, and that before the end of the year the number may be depleted by deaths.

These reductions are only tentative, as has been stated, and may be restored to the bill even before it leaves the House Committee. There is not much doubt that the Senate will increase some of the appropriations as the bill comes from the House Committee, and some increases may be made on the floor of the House. The appropriation for the maneuvers was agreed to, there being only one vote against it.

Of the Hay bill the New York Times says: "There seems no doubt that the Hay bill tends to the establishment of a permanent General Staff, and to weaken rather than strengthen the efficiency of the whole Army. The strengthening of bureaucracy in any form is not consistent with American ideas. The bill has been made a rider of the Army Appropriation bill, the passage of which is essential. No measure of so

great importance as this should be thus tacked on an appropriation bill. Even if the Hay bill was acceptable, on its own merits, which it is not, it should be placed before Congress separately. Permanent staff officers are apt to regard their body as the center of the Army and the line as a mere adjunct. The aim of the Hay bill, greatly to increase the number of permanent staff officers, is not consistent with the welfare of the Army. That bill should be defeated, as doubtless it will be."

Considerable opposition is developing to the service corps provisions of the Hay bill. Civilian clerks in the Army regard it as a great injustice to them. Especially do they object to the suddenness of the change from civil employees to enlisted men. The clerks have presented their case so forcibly that they have convinced a number of the members of the House Committee on Military Affairs that the bill should not be passed in its present form. On Jan. 16 a committee of six from the employees of the Army stationed at New York will be in Washington to present their side of the case.

TORPOR IN MILITARY LEGISLATION.

The able speech of Senator Henry A. DuPont, chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, during the consideration of the bill S. 2518 to provide for raising volunteer forces of the United States in time of actual or threatened war should make plain to any thoughtful citizen the confused state of legislation on the organization of the forces included in our system of national defense. If war were to break out now, this great country would be almost as badly off as to methods of raising a volunteer force as it was in 1898 when its haphazard methods were kept from bringing general ridicule upon it only by the weakness of the opposing nation and the early cessation of hostilities.

It is safe to say that a large part of the population of the country is not aware of the distinction between the Army, the organized Militia, the reserve Militia and the volunteers; yet, as Colonel DuPont has shown, these distinctions must be borne clearly in mind if we ever shall issue successfully from the jumble into which we have got our military legislation. The old laws for the raising of the volunteers which were passed just before or soon after the beginning of hostilities with Spain were a sort of patch-work affair designed to meet the emergencies of the moment rather than to offer a permanent and rational basis for the building up of a volunteer force. The hasty-pudding character of this legislation is evidenced by the fact that under the Dick bill, which the new act is expected to correct, there could be no raising of volunteers in advance of the calling into service of the whole of the organized Militia. The way this old provision would work was illustrated by Mr. DuPont in this manner: If it were decided to call out 75,000 Infantry troops of the organized Militia, or National Guard, together with all the Militia Field Artillery, we should have, so far as the Militia is concerned, a near approximation to a well-balanced force, but the 100,000 men of the Regular Army would still lack about thirty-four field batteries. "The natural way to supply this deficiency would be to call for a sufficient force of volunteer Field Artillery; but at this juncture the President and Congress would be met by the section of the Dick law which provides that the whole organization of the Guard must be called into service first. This would mean that as a preliminary it would be imperative to call out, even if their services were not required, the rest of the organized Militia, exclusive of the 75,000 troops already mentioned, numbering on a war footing, almost 150,000 men. This obviously, said Senator DuPont, would commit the country to a vast and entirely useless expense. To prevent such an absurd situation this has been inserted in the bill:

"That when the raising of a volunteer force shall have been authorized by Congress and after the organized Militia of any arm or class shall have been called into the service of the United States, volunteers of that particular arm or class may be raised and accepted into said service in accordance with the terms of this act, regardless of the extent to which other arms or classes of said Militia shall have been called into said service."

Nothing better perhaps could demonstrate the will- ingness of the United States to fall back into a lethargy in military matters after a crisis has passed than the contradictory nature of our military legislation which this bill, proposed by Senator DuPont, is designed to remove. As soon as the war with Spain was happily ended and we had put together piece-meal, ill-digested temporary laws for the organizing of the volunteers who were sent to the Philippines to hold the islands against the insurgents, the American people settled down with almost a grandmotherly complacency into an admiring contemplation of their great work in the Spanish war, utterly oblivious of the inchoate character of their military legislation. That the laws this country passed at that time were utterly incapable of meeting future emergencies of a serious kind is shown by this indictment of them by Senator DuPont:

"As matters now stand," said the Senator, "the country could not pass from a state of peace to a state of war which would necessitate the calling out of volunteers, much as such a contingency is to be deprecated, without a great deal of special legislation now proposed, probably hasty and possibly ill-considered."

A further indication of the differing views as to the nature of our military forces and of the conflicting opinions that would arise in case of hostilities among those best acquainted with the status of the military forces of the country is found in the opinions of Senator DuPont as compared with those of Brig. Gen. Robert

K. Evans, U.S.A., Chief, Division of Military Affairs. In his speech from which we have already quoted, Senator DuPont said: "This last legislation [the Dick bill] providing for an Organized Militia, or National Guard, makes a radical and most important change in the composition of the land forces of the United States and constitutes as our new and second line of military defense the Organized Militia which is placed on a novel and entirely different basis by the above act."

Turning to page 162 of the annual report of General Evans, we find the following statement in connection with the discussion of the Dick law: "It was undoubtedly intended that the Regular Army and the Organized Militia should be combined as one force forming the first line and that any volunteer forces that might be necessary should be organized under the cover of the first line." Here, it will be seen, the National Guard is placed in the first line with the Regular Army and the volunteers in the second.

From the utterances of Senator DuPont one may conclude that nothing has been done toward making the right of the President to call the National Guard into the service of the United States any clearer than it was in 1812, although we have heard much of the power given by the Dick legislation to the President to make his summons to the Guard independent of the actions of the Governors of states. Senator DuPont says:

"It is interesting to observe that the provisions of the Dick law of 1903 provided that it shall be lawful for the President to call out the Militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrection, and repel invasion, and to order them not only beyond the limits of their respective states but, if necessary, beyond the limits of the United States; and to issue his orders to such officers of the Militia as he may think proper, but the amendment to the Dick law adopted on May 27, 1908, modified such provision and makes it only lawful for the President to issue his orders for that purpose through the Governors of the various states and territories to such officers of the Militia as he may think proper. Should one or more Governors, however, fail to or neglect to transmit such orders, then the Militia of such states could not be called into the service of the United States, and this actually happened in the war of 1812 when the Militia of Massachusetts, Connecticut and Vermont were not called out because of the action taken by the Governors of those states."

Here, then, we have it on the authority of the chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, that the authority of the President toward the National Guard is of such a character that a condition could arise similar to that of 1812, which not only greatly humiliated this country in the eyes of foreign military men and rulers, but so weakened the patriotism of the people that the volunteer troops called into the field were little better than a rabble and permitted a handful of British Regulars to seize Washington and burn the National Capitol, thus threatening the restoration of British government and the ending of the Republic.

We should like to ask those who clamor against military legislation on the ground that certain "selfish interests" are concerned in it what such interests could have to do with the passage of laws now in a time of peace that would permit the organizing of a volunteer army in time of national need. Not a dollar of expenditure is involved in the bill which Senator DuPont brought before the Senate, and no activity is to be awakened by it until after a declaration of war; yet for years leading men in Congress have in vain been trying to get some form of consistency into the legislation connecting the National Guard with the Army and the volunteers with both. Nothing seems to come of their efforts and the situation passes along from Congress to Congress without improvement. This condition ought to make it clear to our anti-military friends that the apathy and indifference that keeps this needed legislation unenacted now, is the same kind of lethargy that year after year inspires the appeals of Army and Navy men for the supplying of manifest needs in the services, for doing away with anachronisms, and for the adjustment of our system of defense to modern ideas of warfare. It is to break in upon this national torpor that officers of the Army and the Navy continually face the insinuations of "self-interest" and "aggrandizement" in the belief that some day the Republic may have to pay dearly for its almost criminal inactivity and quiescence.

Rear Admiral Andrews, the new Chief of the Bureau of Operations, demonstrated that he is a strong man before a legislative committee when he appeared Jan. 9 at the opening of the hearing on the Naval Appropriation bill. Although questioned closely by several members who are unfriendly to the Meyer reorganization plan, Admiral Andrews's replies showed that he has given close study to the questions involved, and he created a very favorable impression upon the new members of the Naval Affairs Committee. In answer to the question if he did not think that some legislation should be passed which would make a certain amount of sea service one of the requirements of promotion, Admiral Andrews stated that with the present personnel organization it would be impossible to put such a policy into effect. He expressed the opinion that if Congress should pass a personnel bill such a scheme would not only be practicable but desirable. In reply to inquiries from members of the committee he declared that the legalization of naval aids to the Secretary was justified by the results of their work. In this connection he discussed at length what had been accomplished under the Meyer administration.

OBJECTIONS TO THE HAY BILL.

The Secretary of War presents his objections to the Hay bill in a letter to the House Military Committee dated Jan. 4, 1912. Mr. Stimson sets forth at length his objections (1) to the lengthening of the term of enlistment; (2) to the consolidation of the A.G.'s Department with the General Staff Corps; (3) to the violation of the detail system; (4, 5) to the abolition of the post of Chief of Coast Artillery and that of Chief of Militia Division; consolidation of the Supply Corps. The change in the term of enlistment is a reversal of the whole theory upon which our military policy has been proceeding since the war with Spain, which has been to train as large a number of citizens as possible for war, instead of depending upon a professional army of the type of one hundred years ago. Even the argument of economy in favor of the five-years' term does not hold good, as is shown by the memo. of General Wood enclosed. The longer term will make difficult, if not impossible, a plan for the reorganization of the Philippine garrison by which it is expected to save \$1,700,000 a year.

The proposed consolidation of the A.G.D. and the General Staff confounds the theory on which each exists and reverses the policy upon which the G.S. was based. These objections do not apply to the I.G.'s Department, as one of the duties of the G.S. is inspection. The Secretary is opposed to the introduction into the General Staff Corps of any permanent officers whatever as a violation of the principle which is the breath of life of the General Staff, that of keeping it in touch with the fighting force. His well known objections to the abolition of the Chief of Coast Artillery and the Chief of the Militia Division are set forth at some length. He is in favor of consolidating the Q.M., Subsistence and Pay Departments, but not for the purpose of cutting down the number of officers in the Army. The memo. enclosed shows the extent to which this would compel a further drain upon the line of the Army. Any officers that may be released from the Supply Corps by consolidation are imperatively demanded in the line of the Army.

Accompanying the letter of the Secretary is the memorandum of General Wood, in which the Chief of Staff formulates his objections to the legislative provisions contained in the Army Appropriation bill known as the Hay bill. With the accompanying documents, it is a pamphlet of nearly one hundred pages. The opinions of General Wood are expressed in the following recommendations:

"The Department is now engaged in the preparation of a plan for the reorganization of the Army, which will be completed in time to submit to the present Congress. In view of this fact it is recommended that no general reorganization of the War Department be made until the whole plan can be considered together. The staff of the Army should be made to fit the organization of the Army itself, and no proposed reorganization of the staff can be made until the Army itself is upon a correct basis.

"If, however, it is not deemed advisable to defer action upon these questions, it is recommended that the pending legislation be modified as follows:

"Section 1. Leave the term of enlistment at three years until a plan is submitted for providing a reserve. Strike out that portion with reference to fixing the clothing allowance and the uniform of officers and enlisted men.

"Section 2. Do not take away the foreign service pay of officers and enlisted men.

"Section 3. Provide that the Chief of the Supply Corps and other bureau chiefs at the end of their four-year tours shall return to their former positions in their arms or corps unless reappointed. Strike out that portion authorizing the retirement of certain bureau chiefs with the grade of major general. Strike out that portion which reduces the number of officers in the Army by forty. Strike out that portion providing for the use of regimental and battalion quartermasters and commissaries to perform the duties of the Supply Corps.

"Section 4. No changes suggested.

"Section 5. Strike out that portion authorizing the retirement of bureau chiefs with an increased grade. Strike out that portion reducing the number of officers in the Army by twenty-one. Provide that officers now holding commissions in the Adjutant General's and Inspector General's Departments shall continue to hold commissions in those departments and shall receive promotion within those departments, as now provided by law, but that the duties performed by the Adjutant General's and the Inspector General's Departments shall hereafter be performed by the General Staff Corps, the officers being eligible for detail in the General Staff, to the command of troops, or for assignment to any other duties consistent with their rank. Provide that all the officers of the General Staff Corps shall have the same tenure of office and shall be subject to the same rules and regulations with reference to detail, reappointment and replacement.

"Section 6. Leave the office statutory of Chief of Coast Artillery and the position of Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs as now established. Leave the number of the general officers of the line of the Army as now provided by law."

The statement of General Wood opens with a review of the present organization of the Army. Describing the reasons for creating the Staff Corps, he says:

In 1901, when the Army was reorganized, a strong and successful effort was made to break up what was considered to be a permanent bureaucracy in the War Department. It was believed that a large share of the failure of the staff corps during the Spanish-American War to efficiently execute their proper functions was due to the fact that these staff corps were made up wholly of officers who had been appointed to life positions therein after returning to the line. Major troops only a short time during the early part of their careers.

The principal reasons urged for the creation of the detail system were:

(1) To insure that the staff corps would be in close touch with the real needs of the Army by the periodical infusion of fresh blood from the line;

(2) The training of a large number of line officers in the duties of the staff corps, in order that such officers might be available for staff duty in time of war.

The reasons urged against the detail system were that the duties of the staff corps required special training and that line officers could not be competent to perform it.

Ten years of experience has fully justified the wisdom of continuing the detail system, and this great difference has been developed between the permanent and the detailed staff officers, namely, that an incompetent permanent staff officer must be continued on staff duty as long as he remains on the active list of the Army, unless he commits some open breach of discipline for which he can be dismissed the Service, but an incompetent detailed staff officer can be immediately relieved from the staff and returned to the line. Major General Bell, a former Chief of Staff, in pointing out this fact said that it is bad under any circumstances to have an incompetent officer, but if we must have one let him be in the

line. There his sphere of harm is limited to his own immediate command, but in a staff corps a single incompetent staff officer may prevent a whole army from receiving its rations or its ammunition upon the firing line.

The only complaint that has been made so far against the detail system has been not the difficulty of getting competent line officers for duty in the staff corps but the difficulty of retaining them after they are trained.

Of the 1,002 officers detached from their proper arm or corps, 245 are replaced by promotions and appointments, and therefore cause no inconvenience to the arms from which they are detached. Of the others 200 are provided for under the so-called Extra Officers bill, leaving 557 detached without being replaced, and causing a drain upon the line which seriously interferes with its efficiency, and the training and discipline of the troops suffer accordingly.

General Wood estimates that under the proposed five-year enlistment the assured enlisted military strength of the country at the end of five years would be 76,912; under the plan he proposes it would be 316,000. The total pay of the whole Army for fifteen years under the Hay bill would be \$322,203,860; under the reserve plan \$266,589,784—a showing of \$25,624,076 in favor of the reserve plan. With a more scientific distribution of the Army the transportation under the reserve plan would be no greater. Under the five-years plan there would be a decrease in the pay of a private for the first ten years' service of \$228, and for thirty years, or until retirement, of \$648. For a sergeant the decrease would be \$252 and \$1,044. The short term would give us a far better class of men, a greater number of instructed men in the population for the same expenditure. General Wood says:

"The employment of the Army as a training school, utilizing to the greatest possible extent our highly instructed officers and non-commissioned officers, with the view to passing through it as many men as we can, consistent with thorough instruction, and returning them to civil pursuits to be held for a time in a reserve, if possible, is the true course to follow. It represents a sound military and economic policy and means intelligent preparedness for war. In the results obtained it is, in comparison with the long enlistment and re-enlistment, a most economical and wise expenditure of money, whereas the long enlistment and re-enlistment represent an expensive system entirely at variance with modern military policy, and one which gives us the minimum of preparedness for war in the number of instructed men of suitable age at the maximum of cost per instructed man. It is thoroughly unsound from every military standpoint."

The number of officers provided for the Supply Corps (182) is wholly insufficient, and for practical purposes there are no such officers as the regimental and battalion quartermasters and commissaries, from whom it is proposed to make up the deficiency. These officers can only be chosen from officers "not required for duty with the companies, and as there are no such officers as a rule the appointments are not made, but simply kept open for the proper assignment of officers away from the command."

In reply to an inquiry as to the number of officers he required to properly perform the duties of his department without the assistance of any line officers, General Ainsworth replied:

"The Adjutant General has no hesitation in saying that in his judgment, in the event of the consolidation referred to within, at least one-half of the number of officers now allowed by law for the General Staff Corps could be dispensed with, and that the remainder, together with the number now allowed by law for the Adjutant General's Department, would be ample for the discharge, without any assistance from the line of the Army, of all necessary and appropriate duties of an Adjutant General's Department, and of all necessary duties appropriate to the General Staff Corps as now organized, provided that in its relations with other staff corps and departments the consolidated corps be restricted to its statutory functions of supervision and co-ordination and that it be prohibited from dealing with administrative and other details of work that pertains to other staff corps of departments."

General Wood replies to this at length, showing that the Adjutant General has in Washington five officers and 537 clerks and the General Staff thirty-seven officers and sixty-seven clerks, and it is to be remembered that one of the great purposes of the General Staff is to train officers in the higher military duties. The A.G. claims that a loss of four majors would not be felt, although he has not been able to furnish A.G.'s for brigade posts, and line officers have been detailed. In other words, he has loaded the duties of his department upon the line. With reference to the A.G., General Wood says:

"He has never been a member of the General Staff Corps. In his testimony and hearings before committees of Congress he has indicated that he is opposed to the detail system and to all that goes with it. This is an opinion to which he is thoroughly entitled, and which should be given due weight in the consideration of any other opinions which he may express upon the subject, but the officers who have had experience in this matter with reference to the General Staff and are in sympathy with the detail system and with the system of the General Staff with its representatives in the department fresh from contact with the Army at large are of the opinion that the duties of the consolidated General Staff Corps could not be performed by a number of officers less than those now provided in the three separate departments."

In an appendix is a statement of the "peculiar and anomalous situation that would arise under Section 5," and copious extracts are given from the annual reports of the O.M.G. for 1908, 1909 and 1910.

Probably the most interesting part of the memorandum of the Chief of Staff to the line of the Army is that dealing with the block in the line of promotion, which, it is maintained, would be effected by the proposed change. "The proposed reduction of forty officers—ten majors and thirty captains—in the consolidated corps falls wholly upon the line," it says. "These officers are relieved from duty and returned to the line to be absorbed and at the same time the line is called upon to supply the officers to perform the duties. On the other hand, every possible precaution is taken in the section to safeguard the promotion and future rank of the staff officers concerned in the matter. This amounts to class legislation, and illustrates the vital principles for which the contention is made in this paper, namely, that the interests of the line of the Army should be protected, and that the plans for consolidation herein provided which result in the protection and intrenchment of the Staff Corps should not be allowed to go upon the statute books. The real purpose of the staff is to act as agent of the line—nothing more. The advantage in the matter of promotion which the Staff Corps already have over the line is well illustrated by the comparison between the rank of the permanent staff officers now in the Q.M., Subsistence and Pay Departments and the officers of the line who have had equal or longer service. There are eighty-four of these staff officers, thirty-nine of whom entered the Service prior to 1901 and forty-five entered

in that year. There are 2,018 line officers who entered the Service in 1901 or prior to that act. The officers mentioned are distributed among the several grades as follows:

General officers, line less than 1 per cent., staff 3.6 per cent.; colonels, line less than 5 per cent., staff 17 per cent.; lieutenant colonels, line 5 per cent., staff 24 per cent.; majors, line 13 per cent., staff 45 per cent.; captains, line 57 per cent., staff 11 per cent.; first lieutenants, line 19 per cent., staff 0.

"Of the thirty-nine officers who entered the Staff Corps in 1901, thirty have reached the grades of lieutenant colonel and major, whereas of all those who entered the line in that year not a single one has attained those grades. * * * Assuming that the consolidation of the General Staff Corps with the Adjutant General's and the Inspector General's Departments is desirable, why is it necessary that the thirteen permanent bureau officers should be made members of the General Staff Corps? What reason exists for putting them in a position different from that of the line officers of the Army and providing that they shall have positions on the General Staff Corps which are denied to the great majority of officers of the line? Why also should the promotion and rank of these thirteen permanent bureau officers be so carefully guarded while the same section throws back into the line to be absorbed twenty-one officers of the grade of colonel to captain, inclusive?"

REPORT OF NAVY AMALGAMATION BOARD.

Secretary of the Navy Meyer on Jan. 11 transmitted to the House Committee on Naval Affairs the result of the deliberations of the Winthrop Amalgamation Board. It consists of the report of the board, a minority report of the same as to amalgamation of the Pay Corps and Construction Corps with the line, and a draft of the proposed bill. After the annual appropriation bill has been disposed of by the House Committee this report and the other personnel legislation will be taken up by the committee. Chairman Padgett is pushing the hearings on the Appropriation bill as rapidly as possible, so that plenty of time can be given to personnel legislation. Although no member of the committee ventures to predict just what will be done at this session, all assert that serious consideration will be given to the question of amalgamation, as well as other personnel legislation. The following is the text of the report and bill:

MAJORITY REPORT.

Department of the Navy, Washington.

Dec. 20, 1911.

From: Amalgamation Board. To: Secretary of the Navy. Subject: Report of board.

1. The board met on Nov. 15, 1911, pursuant to the precept of Nov. 10, 1911, No. 1159-433, a copy of which is appended hereto, to consider the details of amalgamating the Pay Corps and the Construction Corps with the line of the Navy.

2. After full consideration the board drew up a proposed bill to accomplish the objects set forth, a copy of which is appended hereto, and which is the main part of this report.

3. The reasons and arguments for the several sections of this proposed bill are set forth briefly as follows:

4. The wording of the enacting clause is similar to that of the Engineer Amalgamation Act of March 3, 1899, commonly known as the Personnel Act.

5. Sec. 2 prescribes the manner of transfer and is based on the precept "that amalgamation should take place with as little change as possible from the present status of officers, and without loss of rank or change of precedence." The first proviso is necessary in order to preserve the status of officers with regard to precedence, which might otherwise be changed in the case of officers transferred to the line in a higher rank than that corresponding to their precedence in the line.

6. The second proviso of Sec. 2 is a compromise intended to remedy partially a condition of long standing, which arose by requiring an officer entering a staff corps to accept a later precedence than any officer already in the corps, notwithstanding that his original precedence might have been earlier. This is a requirement of existing law applying to all staff corps. A corps, however, recruited from the line, and in which line experience is of undoubted value, might reasonably receive its recruits without change of precedence. The entrance to the staff corps has, however, always been voluntary, and the recruit has always accepted the conditions attendant on such entry. Under the present law the only way in which he could regain in whole or in part his original precedence would be by the removal from the active list of officers ahead of him of later original precedence.

7. When, however, amalgamation takes place, the conditions are altered, and a staff officer formerly in the line resumes something of his old status, and not through a voluntary act on his part, but because of law. There are therefore reasons for giving him his old precedence. If, however, such officer retains his status for duty, the same as before amalgamation, and continues to be associated principally with officers of similar status as before, the result would be to place him ahead of others who had ranked him as long as all had been in the corps together. This would operate to the disadvantage of the officers thus jumped. It is a situation that does not admit of a solution that will satisfy both sides. All that can be done is to satisfy both sides partially, that is, to compromise.

8. The Army was confronted with a similar situation when the change was made from regimental to lineal promotion. It was solved partially in the last Army Appropriation Act by promoting officers finding themselves in a lower grade than they would have held had promotion always been lineal to the higher grade and making them extra numbers, there to mark time until the officers thus jumped should have been promoted in turn and again gone ahead of them.

9. The proviso of Sec. 2 is simpler than the Army method, in that it does not necessitate a constant jumping of officers who later jump back to their old places. The Navy expedient of "precedence" enables the officers affected to be kept always in the same order on the Navy list, and at the same time allows them the same advantage of rank and pay that the Army method secures. When all reach the same rank all are on the same relative footing as before. That is, the measure is a compromise: it satisfies the reasonable claims of both sides alternately.

10. Sec. 3 prescribes the conditions under which former staff officers may qualify for the general duties of the line. The board wished to make these conditions as free as possible. They recognize that experience is an essential requirement, and that the qualification therefrom cannot be determined by an examination: whereas officers of quick intellect can pass an examination on practically any subject after a comparatively short

period of preparation. The higher the rank of the former staff officer, the more line duties he will have to perfect himself in, and the longer will be the necessary and "reasonable" period of preparation while actually performing the duties in which he has had no experience. The board recognizes that in some cases it would be impossible for the individual to acquire the necessary experience in line duties in any reasonable time. Furthermore, not all the former staff officers could be given this opportunity at the same time. For these reasons no time limit has been set, either for applying or for qualifying after applying. Each case would have to be decided in accordance with the circumstances of the case and the requirements of the Service. The probable effect will be that applications will not be received from officers who could have no hope of qualifying in any reasonable time.

11. The proviso of Sec. 3 has the effect of putting the officer concerned absolutely back in his old place in the line. The case is different here from the one affected by the proviso of Sec. 2. There the officer continued to hold his former status for duty; here he becomes available for general duties. In the former case he would remain associated on duty principally with the officers of his former staff corps; here, while he might frequently be associated on duty with the officers of his old corps, his status now is that of a line officer for all the duties of the line, and his precedence should be governed accordingly.

12. The board considered the above proviso in light of the precept, "that amalgamation should take place * * * without * * * change of precedence." The board, however, was also directed to consider the case of the officers who had lost precedence, and felt that this gave authority to recommend a suitable provision, even in case a change of precedence should be involved. Actually, an examination indicates that no change is involved. Each officer who has lost precedence retains latent his old precedence. For example, the officer enters a staff corps and finds he must surrender his earlier precedence because there is an officer already in the corps of later precedence. But suppose this other officer leaves the corps for any reason, the former precedence of the officer who was below him now revives. In other words, his old precedence was always latent, but could not be asserted by reason of an obstacle recognized by existing law. This is the case in point. The officer's qualification for the general duties of the line takes him from the status in which the obstacle was operative, and his old precedence thereby revives. The proviso is placed in the bill to insure this result and to remove doubts that might otherwise arise.

13. In connection with Sec. 4 the question arose of limiting officers of the former Pay Corps and former Construction Corps to pay duties or construction duties only, following the plan of the Engineer Amalgamation Act of 1899. This did not seem advisable. Pay officers and naval constructors are not now so limited. The only present limitation (with the exception of a few positions, the qualifications for which are prescribed by law) is that they shall not exercise command except in their own corps. By requiring that these officers shall preserve their present status for duty no limitation is placed on such status, as it was in the Engineer Amalgamation Act. Moreover, this action is in accord with the precept, "as little change as possible from the present status." The words "and shall have all necessary authority over officers and enlisted men for performing said duty" were inserted to avoid the possibility of limiting the usefulness of these officers by a narrow construction of the limitation in the law referred to above.

14. The question also arose in connection with Sec. 4 as to changing the status of naval constructors who do not qualify for line duties, chiefly to the extent of making them eligible to exercise military command on shore. The board considered such a material change in the present status undesirable. At shore stations, where ships are usually present, and where the responsible authority should command both ashore and afloat, in so far as the duties of the station are concerned, divided authority and confusion would result. Military command ashore or afloat, for the naval officer, requires such qualities as would prevent a separation of the duties to the extent of making him eligible for only one class of duties, a principle which would be violated by limiting him in such command to either the sea or the shore.

15. The proviso of Sec. 4 transfers assistant naval constructors with the rank of lieutenant (junior grade) for the general duties of the line. These officers are graduates of the Naval Academy and none of them have been longer than three years out of touch with general line duties. They are considered capable of performing the general duties of their rank without further qualification.

16. The object of the first proviso of Sec. 5 is to reserve the more important positions now held by officers of the Pay Corps and the Construction Corps to the same officers after amalgamation, until there shall be available line officers for general duty of sufficient experience in the special technical duties involved to fit them for the positions.

17. The second proviso of Sec. 5 repeals the provisions of law relating to bonds. Present pay officers are subjected to a tax for their bond, which must come out of their pay. Their remuneration is to that extent less than in the case of officers of the line and of other staff corps in the same rank. This condition, however, was accepted voluntarily by the present pay officers when they entered the Service. The case would be different in the new line. Here officers would be ordered to a form of duty that would require a sacrifice of a part of their pay as the price of a bond. This would tend to make the duty unpopular. There would also be serious difficulties in the way of executing the necessary bond, with frequent changes in the character of duty, and especially on foreign stations. The first difficulty could be met by increasing the pay of bonded officers by the cost of their bond. This would be in effect an insurance paid by the Government to secure honest servants. The Government, however, does not insure. The insurance of all risks would necessarily cost more than the average losses. The increase of pay would not meet the second difficulty, and a better solution would be not to require bonds. The provision for repeal has been made general, as it is not considered that the bond has any deterrent effect on a commissioned officer, the loss of whose commission means more to him than the forfeiture of a bond. It is desirable also to place all officers of the amalgamated line on as nearly an equal footing as practicable.

18. Sec. 6 is practically the same as the law now in effect in the case of the Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair. The reasons for the higher rank, commander instead of lieutenant commander, in the case of former line officers, is that in the new line, in which officers will have to perform other duties in alternation with any specialty that they may take up, they cannot in the same space of time acquire the same experience in the specialty that is possible now to officers of staff corps whose whole time is given to their specialty. The additional time in reaching the grade of commander will

permit them to acquire more experience in the specialty.

19. In connection with the general subject of the performance of special technical duties, consideration was given to the advisability of modifying the requirements for promotion in case an officer had been retained on shore through a whole grade, for instance, while occupied with some important technical work. If such officer had been retained by the Department, through no effort of his own, it would obviously not be just to deprive him of his promotion. At the same time, were the situation recognized in law, an officer might pass through a grade without sea service, and then similarly through the next grade. There would thus be the possibility of a limited number of technical experts remaining permanently ashore and discontinuing the general duties of their grade.

20. The same subject was discussed in the report of the recent ordnance board. Here there was no question of a separate corps, but only of the best way of getting ordnance work done. That board was of the opinion that sea service was essential to the best efficiency, and that there should not be any provision by which officers could be retained permanently on shore. There are, of course, differences between ordnance work and, for instance, construction work. But this whole question of technical work in the Navy is a wide one and affects all the specialties, not those now under consideration exclusively. Moreover, ideas are not at all settled in the matter, and have undergone material change even in two years. The question is not pressing at this time in regard to pay duties or construction duties. There will be for many years officers of the present Pay Corps and present Construction Corps who will not be required to go to sea. Hence it would seem better to postpone a consideration of this question until some time in the future when a decision will become urgent, and that it should then be decided with reference to all the technical work of the Navy. The board also discussed the question of the education of officers for special technical duty, but thought it undesirable to place legal restrictions on such education, as it believes that the Department will continue to make ample designation for such education in the future.

21. Sec. 7 arranges the list of officers after transfer. Several courses were open; one was to fix the numbers in the grades at the sum of the existing numbers for the line and the two staff corps, with some slight variation due to a few staff officers occupying rank below that of their line precedence. This, however, would give at present too great a proportion of higher officers compared with lieutenants, and would in a short time be unsatisfactory, due to the growing accumulation of officers below the grade of lieutenant. Another course was to establish the grades in suitable proportions of the total of the whole list. Such suitable proportions would have the temporary effect of reducing certain of the higher grades. These grades are not in themselves in excess of the numbers required for the present fleet, but the total personnel is still materially short, and by applying the proportions to the short total certain higher grades would be reduced below the numbers required at the present time. The proviso is intended to regulate this temporary situation. No present grades are to be reduced. The upper grades will remain for awhile at their present strength, and all the increase will go into the middle and lower grades, until in the course of a few years a balance will be established throughout the whole list.

22. The table given below shows the reduction of percentages effected in the higher grades by the adoption of the proposed proportions in place of the present fixed numbers in the line:

	Present	Proposed
	Num- bers.	Per- cent.
Flag rank	18	2.4
Captain	70	9.3
Commander	112	14.9
Lieut. Commander	200	26.7
Lieutenant	350	46.7
Total	750	100.0

The result will ultimately prove economical in the average pay of officers of and above the rank of lieutenant, owing to the reduction in the percentage of officers of such ranks.

23. The table below gives the total of existing ranks, followed by the numbers that would result from the operation of Sec. 2, previous to the distribution required by Sec. 7, also after such distribution. The totals are from the corrected Navy list for Dec. 15, 1911. The remaining columns of the table show the differences caused by the changes, in numbers and in cost. The estimated net increase in cost per annum on Dec. 15, 1911, would thus be \$71,742, at present rates of pay, with longevity increases, and ten per cent. added to cover the average allowances.

[The letters a, b, c, etc., at heads of columns indicate the following:]

- Grades.
- Total of existing grades and corresponding ranks, exclusive of extra numbers.
- Same by operation of Sec. 2.
- Same by operation of Sec. 7.
- Increase over existing grades or ranks by operation of Sec. 7.
- Increase in pay per annum.
- Decrease below existing grades or ranks by operation of Sec. 7.
- Decrease in pay per annum.

	a.	b.	c.	d.	e.	f.	g.	h.
Rear Admiral	18	20	20	3*	\$18,000			
Captain	88	86	86					
Commander	132	135	135	3	13,500			
Lt. Comdr.	273	270	270			3	12,000	
Lieutenant	468	483	606	138	364,320	138	303,600	
Lieut. (J.G.)	154	139	16					
Ensign	442	442	442					

\$395,820
\$330,600

Net increase in pay.....\$ 65,220
Add 10% (average allowances).... 6,522

Net increase.....\$ 71,742

*One extra number would be advanced from captain to rear admiral lower nine.

24. The amendments to Secs. 7, 8 and 9 of the former Personnel Act, as contained in Sec. 8 of the proposed bill, are made necessary by the adoption of proportions for the grades, instead of fixed numbers, as required by that law. The table below shows the fixed numbers of the Personnel Act of 1899, the required vacancies, the allowed retirements, and in each case the corresponding percentages of vacancies and retirements figured to the nearest whole number. The percentages of the fifth and seventh columns are the ones appearing in the amendment:

[The letters, a, b, c, etc., at heads of columns indicate the following:]

- Down to and including each grade.
- Grades.
- Numbers in each grade under Sec. 7.
- Total.

- Vacancies required by Section 8.
- Corresponding percentage of total.
- Involuntary retirements allowed in each grade under Sec. 9.
- Corresponding percentage in each grade.

	b.	c.	d.	e.	f.	g.	h.
Rear Admiral	18	18	13	15	5	7	
Captain	88	70	88	13	4	4	
Commander	112	200	20	10	4	4	
Lieut. Comdr.	170	370	29	8	4	2	
Lieutenant	300	670	40	6	2	1	

Note.—The percentages above are in each case to the nearest whole number.

25. The last proviso of Sec. 8 was inserted to secure, so far as advisable, a division of the involuntary retirements among the several categories of officers in proportion to their numbers without absolutely binding the board, as the state of the list at the time, the number of vacancies that might have occurred during the year in the several categories, or other unforeseen causes might make such a division detrimental to the Service.

26. Sec. 9 is a corollary to the amalgamation of the Construction Corps, and allows chief carpenters and carpenters to become ensigns of the line under the conditions open to other warrant officers.

27. Sec. 10 is the general repeal section.

(Signed)

Beekman Winthrop, Richard Wainwright, W. P. Potter, Roy C. Smith, Livingston Hunt, F. L. Chapin, J. Johnston Cheatham.

Except as noted in the minority report: J. D. Beuret.

Except as noted in the minority report: R. H. Robinson.

J. M. Poyer.

THE PROPOSED BILL.

An act to transfer the officers of the Pay Corps and the Construction Corps of the United States Navy to the Line of the Navy.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

That the officers constituting the Pay Corps and the Construction Corps of the United States Navy be, and are hereby, transferred to the line of the Navy, and shall be commissioned accordingly.

Sec. 2. That said transfer to the line shall be made in the official order of precedence of officers at date of passage of this act, with rank according to such precedence in the line, or, in case loss of grade, or loss of rank in grade, would result, then to the grade in the line corresponding to such grade, or rank in grade, previous to said transfer, but in any case without change in the official order of precedence: Provided, That officers of said corps transferred to the line shall continue to rank with other officers of like grade or rank in the line or in any staff corps in accordance with the official order of precedence, in the same manner as before such transfer: Provided, however, That should any officer so transferred to the line have lost precedence on original appointment to the corps from which transferred, he shall, in future, while retaining his grade and present precedence, be entitled to the rank, pay and allowances of line officers of his original precedence.

Sec. 3. That any officer of the former Pay Corps or the former Construction Corps, after such transfer to the line, may, upon his own application at any time thereafter, be assigned temporarily to the general duties of the line, and if so assigned shall be given a reasonable opportunity to acquire the necessary experience in such line duties up to and including the duties of the grade he then holds, at the conclusion of which he shall be permanently available for such assignment if he pass the examination provided by law as preliminary to promotion to such grade, failure to pass not to displace such officer from the status for duty occupied by him prior to such temporary assignment: Provided, That should any officer so transferred to the line, and who shall have subsequently qualified for the general duties of the line, have lost precedence on original appointment to the corps from which transferred, he shall after such qualification resume his former order of precedence, with its corresponding grade and rank, subject to the examination required by law in case of promotion thereby to a higher grade.

Sec. 4. That officers of the Pay Corps and the Construction Corps transferred to the line in accordance with this act, who shall not qualify for the general duties of the line in accordance with the preceding section, shall preserve their present status for duty, and shall have all necessary authority over officers and enlisted men for performing said duty: Provided, That assistant naval constructors of the rank of lieutenant (junior grade), so transferred shall be available for the general duties of the line.

Sec. 5. That after the passage of this act, the duties now performed by officers of the Pay Corps and the Construction Corps of the Navy shall be performed by officers of the line who may be detailed for such duties: Provided, That no such detail of any officer of the present line who may be above the rank of lieutenant at the date of passage of this act, except temporarily in cases of emergency: Provided further, That Secs. 1383, 1384 and 1385 of the Revised Statutes be, and are hereby, repealed.

Sec. 6. That the Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair and the Chief of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts shall be appointed from the list of line officers of the Navy not below the grade of commander, or, in case of officers of the former Construction Corps or the former Pay Corps, not below the grade of lieutenant commander, and who shall be skilled in the duties under cognizance of said respective bureaus.

Sec. 7. That after such transfer, the total resulting number of commissioned officers of the line below the rank of Admiral of the Navy, exclusive of additional numbers, shall be distributed in the several grades in the proportion of one flag officer, four captains, five commanders, thirteen lieutenant commanders, thirty lieutenants, and twenty-five lieutenants (junior grade) and ensigns, a fractional surplus in any grade to be neglected in that grade and carried to the grade below. Such distribution shall be made on the passage of this act and on the first day of each fiscal year thereafter: Provided, That the resulting strength, exclusive of additional numbers, of any of said grades down to and including the grade of lieutenant at the date of passage of this act, and previous to the proportional distribution as required by this section, shall not be reduced by any of the requirements of this act, nor shall any officer suffer loss of rank or pay by any of said requirements.

Sec. 8. That the Act of March 3, 1899, "To reorganize and increase the efficiency of the personnel of the Navy and Marine Corps of the United States," be, and hereby is, amended as follows:

In Sec. 7 For "Provided each rear admiral embraced in the nine lower numbers of that grade shall receive the same pay and allowances as are now allowed a brigadier general in the Army," substitute, "Provided, That each rear admiral embraced in the lower half of that grade shall receive the same pay and allowance as are now allowed a brigadier general in the Army."

In Sec. 8: For, "when at the end of any fiscal year the average vacancies for the fiscal years subsequent to the passage of this act above the grade of commander have been less than thirteen, above the grade of lieutenant commander less than twenty, above the grade of lieutenant less than twenty-nine, and above the grade of lieutenant (junior grade) less than forty," substitute, "when at the end of any fiscal year the vacancies for the fiscal years subsequent to June 30, 1911, above the grade of commander have averaged less than fifteen per centum, above the grade of lieutenant commander less than ten per centum, above the grade of lieutenant less than eight per centum, and above the grade of lieutenant (junior grade) less than six per centum of the total number of officers above each respective grade, exclusive of additional numbers."

In Sec. 9: For "Provided, That not more than five captains, four commanders, four lieutenant commanders, and two lieutenants are so retired in any one year," substitute, "Provided, That not more than seven per centum of the captains, four per centum of the commanders, two per centum of the lieutenant commanders, and one per centum of the lieutenants

are so retired in any one year: Provided further, That so far as may be consistent with the efficiency of the Service the number of such selections in any grade from transferred officers who have not qualified for general line duties shall be in proportion to the number of such officers in that grade."

Sec. 9. That chief carpenters and carpenters shall be eligible for appointment to the grade of ensign under the restrictions imposed by law upon the appointment to that grade of other commissioned warrant officers and warrant officers.

Sec. 10. That all acts and parts of acts, so far as they conflict with the provisions of this act, be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Following is the minority report of Naval Constr. J. D. Beuret, U.S.N., and Naval Constr. R. H. Robinson, U.S.N.:

1. We are constrained to differ in part from the majority, and submit the following report embodying our recommendations, with the reasons therefor:

2. Referring to paragraphs 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 and 12, relative to the officers who have lost precedence on original transfer to the Construction Corps, which condition is covered in the last proviso in section 2, it is our opinion that the simplest solution and the one most equitable to the greatest number would be to return all officers to the line in the order of precedence held by them prior to their original transfer to a staff corps, particularly as we recommend a more complete amalgamation than the majority of the board. This change would involve the omission of the words in Section 2 beginning "Provided, however, and the words in Section 3 beginning "Provided," and the addition to Section 2 of the following:

"Provided, however, That should any officer so transferred to the line have lost precedence on original appointment to the corps from which transferred, he shall resume his former order of precedence with its corresponding grade and rank."

3. Referring to Paragraphs 13 and 14 of the majority report; we recommend that for Section 4 of the proposed bill the following sections be substituted:

"Sec. That officers of the Pay Corps transferred to the line in accordance with this Act, who shall not qualify for the general duties of the line in accordance with the preceding section shall preserve their present status for duty, and shall have all necessary authority over officer and enlisted men for performing said duty."

"Sec. That officers of the Construction Corps transferred to the line in accordance with this Act, other than those who qualify for the general duties of the line in accordance with Section 3, shall be available for duty, but shall not by virtue of their rank succeed to military command afloat; Provided, That assistant naval constructors of the rank of lieutenant (junior grade) so transferred shall be available for the general duties of the line." The reasons for this recommendation follow:

6. Referring to Paragraph 16; we believe that, as a logical sequence of our recommendation as to Section 4 of the proposed bill, Section 5 of the proposed bill should be modified by removing all restrictions as to the assignment of officers of the present line to duties now performed by officers of the Construction Corps, making this section read as follows:

"Sec. That after the passage of this Act, the duties now performed by officers of the Pay Corps and the Construction Corps of the Navy shall be performed by officers of the line who may be detailed for such duties; Provided, That no such detail for Pay Corps duties be made of any officer of the present line who may be above the rank of lieutenant at the date of passage of this Act, except temporarily in cases of emergency; Provided further, That Sections 1383, 1384 and 1385 of the Revised Statutes be, and are hereby, repealed."

7. Referring to Paragraphs 19 and 20; we recommend the insertion of an additional section in the proposed bill, as follows:

"Sec. That when an exigency of the Service has required an officer to be retained on shore duty in connection with a technical specialty beyond the usual duration of such duty, such retention shall not operate to prejudice the promotion of such officer in due course should he be otherwise qualified for such promotion."

ATLANTIC FLEET IN GALE.

Battered, tossed about and damaged by the heavy seas encountered in the great gale between Cape Hatteras and Bermuda on Jan. 5 and 6, a number of the vessels of the Atlantic Fleet on their way to Cuba have had the toughest time with the elements in their experience. Boats were swept from decks despite their lashings, even on some of the battleships, and their rails and other light deck fittings suffered from the pounding of the giant waves, but otherwise the bulldozes of the fleet did not mind the avalanche of water hurled against them during the seventy-mile gale.

The torpedoboot destroyers and their parent ship Dixie were the real sufferers, and from all accounts some of them narrowly escaped foundering. Engines broke down, steering gear got out of order, decks were swept clean of boats and tons of water forced itself inside the vessels. That these boats, some of them disabled and at the mercy of the seas, managed to reach port safely was due to the clever work of officers and men, who never lost their heads and tried every known resource possible. They were thoroughly worn out with their fight against the gale.

Even the big 20,000-ton battleship Delaware, it is reported, lost two lifeboats and a steam launch, and the Delaware appears to have suffered more in losing boats than the 16,000-ton battleship Connecticut and some of the smaller battleships.

The search problem planned by Rear Admiral Osterhaus, commander-in-chief of the fleet, had to be abandoned for an actual search for the disabled and missing vessels of the torpedo fleet. These when the storm grew violent were for the most part driven apart over a wide area, it being impossible to maintain any cruising formation.

The first news of the terrible experiences the vessels underwent was received at Norfolk, Va., Jan. 6, when the scout cruiser Salem, Comdr. Lloyd H. Chandler, a vessel of 4,687 tons displacement, was reported 200 miles at sea badly damaged and making her way with difficulty to Norfolk, under convoy for a time of the Birmingham and North Carolina. All of her lifeboats, davits and everything movable on her decks were washed overboard, it is reported. Herman Goldstein, of New York, and Taylor Bagnall, of Bellhaven, Va., both seamen, were washed overboard while working on the deck. The Salem was at the mercy of the storm for nine hours. Sixteen men on the Salem and a number on the cruiser Birmingham are reported to have been injured by being knocked down by giant waves.

The torpedoboots were fairly buried in the big seas and were tossed about like so many corks and flooded with water. Six of the smaller vessels reached Hamilton, Bermuda, where they had run for refuge, on the morning of Jan. 7. They were the tender Dixie, Comdr. John K. Robinson, and the torpedoboot destroyers Perkins, Lieut. Comdr. James P. Morton; Walke, Lieut. Comdr. Charles R. Train; Ammen, Lieut. Comdr. Joseph K. Tausig, and Sterett, Lieut. Frank R. McCrary. The Dixie was so badly damaged that request was made of the British authorities for the use of the drydock by Commander Morton, of the Perkins, the first vessel to arrive at the harbor of refuge. When the Dixie arrived, however, it was found that she did not need docking. All the destroyers were more or less damaged.

For thirty-six hours the men of the Dixie fought to save their vessel, and her officers and men were completely exhausted, as were those of other vessels. The seas made such inroads into the interior of the Dixie

that her steam pumps could not keep down the water, it is said, and a bucket brigade was formed and hand pumps used.

The torpedoboot destroyer Terry, Lieut. J. C. Fremont, was disabled Jan. 6, 372 miles southeast of Sandy Hook in the gale. Her engines and pumps were out of order, her wireless outfit gone and most all her stores ruined by water. Her distress was reported by wireless by the steamer Tagus, of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, which stood by the Terry until the battleship South Carolina arrived in response to calls for help sent out by the Tagus.

The Terry, with one engine disabled, was then 500 miles east of the Virginia Capes, in latitude 38 deg. 21 min. north and longitude 67 deg. 20 min. west, practically helpless in the mountainous seas. She was flooded with water and all hands worked valiantly to keep her afloat. She reached Norfolk Jan. 9 under convoy of the Prairie.

The torpedoboot destroyers Trippe, Lieut. Frank D. Berrien, and Paulding, Lieut. S. H. R. Doyle, arrived at Hamilton, Bermuda, on the afternoon of Jan. 8, after harrowing experiences in the gale. The Paulding, which was already disabled in the first storm, felt the fury of the gale even more than the others and fared worse. Fortunately, when twenty miles northeast of Bermuda, she was sighted by the battleship Michigan, which supplied provisions and gave her her latitude and longitude. While entering the harbor of Hamilton she ran aground on a submerged coral ledge, but was got off without damage.

Lieutenant Doyle, of the Paulding, said to a Herald correspondent that the gales were the worst he had known. He remained on the bridge forty-eight consecutive hours. Few of the crew were allowed on deck at one time. When 600 miles east of New York the Paulding lay to for a day and a half. The wind was blowing eighty miles an hour and tremendous seas were running. The little vessel rolled sixty degrees. Her wireless apparatus was carried away, and consequently she was unable to maintain communication with either the Dixie, which herself was in serious difficulties, or the other destroyers.

The Paulding frequently was washed fore and aft by the gigantic waves. Two whale boats were smashed and washed overboard, while all the other boats were damaged. The port anchor was carried away, the fore compartments were flooded, provisions were spoiled. Officers and men were hurled out of their bunks, and most of them had to lie full length on the floor. Some of the men in the performance of their duties were cut and bruised as a result of violent falls on the deck and contact with the ironwork.

The Trippe suffered badly like the other boats. She ran before the gale a distance of ninety miles southwest of Bermuda and then worked her way into port. The seas carried away some of the iron stanchions, damaged the chart house, destroyed the chart board and twisted into spiral shape the brass ladder leading to the bridge. Ensign James McC. Irish and Ensign R. G. Walling were, it is reported by the Herald, badly cut and bruised by falls.

The four boats for which the most concern was felt when their whereabouts were not reported were the Mayrant, Lieut. Comdr. Charles P. Nelson; the Drayton, Lieut. Comdr. Kenneth M. Bennett; the McCall, Lieut. Comdr. McArthur, and the Roe, Lieut. Comdr. Clark H. Woodward. Battleships and cruisers were sent out to locate them and wireless appeals were sent out to ocean liners to keep a look out for the missing boats.

The battleship Louisiana on Jan. 8 heard faint calls for help from the torpedoboot Roe, which had been disabled by the storm and was without fuel. The Roe's wireless was damaged and she was able to transmit her appeals for help only seven miles. She could use only one engine. The Louisiana picked her up, supplied her with oil to carry her to Norfolk and then sped away to continue her search for the Mayrant. The Mayrant reached Guantanamo, Cuba, Jan. 9, at two p.m. The Patterson has also arrived at Guantanamo.

The McCall, which had not been heard from since Jan. 5, was on Jan. 10 reported safe and not very badly damaged in latitude 33.30 north, longitude 62.15 west, 150 miles northeast of Bermuda. Rear Admiral Osterhaus reported to the Navy Department by wireless on the night of Jan. 10 that the destroyer McCall was proceeding under her own steam to Bermuda, and all were well under convoy of the Delaware and Birmingham and arrived Jan. 11. The McCall and the Paulding will be sent to New York for repairs, under convoy of the Birmingham.

The tender Dixie and the destroyers Trippe, Walke, Ammen, Preston, Sterett, Perkins and Paulding left Hamilton Jan. 10 for Guantanamo, Cuba, but the Paulding returned to port, having run into some piling and was slightly damaged. She will be put in drydock, if necessary. The Salem will receive necessary repairs at the navy yard, New York, and was due to sail Jan. 12. It is expected that the First, Second and Fifth Divisions of the Atlantic Fleet will return to Hampton Roads for coal before proceeding to Guantanamo. The Yankton and Patapsco have arrived at Guantanamo. The Terry

is being refitted at Norfolk. Lieut. Comdr. John C. Fremont has allowed his men shore leave to rest after the hard experience at sea.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

After the U.S.S. Connecticut is detached from the first Division of the Atlantic Fleet, about Jan. 15, to become the Independent Fleet flagship, the Florida becoming flagship of the First Division, the fleet will thus be organized as follows: Connecticut, Independent Fleet flagship. First Division.—Florida. (flagship), Utah, Delaware, North Dakota, Michigan. Second Division.—Louisiana (flagship), Vermont, Kansas, South Carolina, New Hampshire (overhauling). Third Division.—Georgia (flagship), Virginia, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Nebraska (overhauling). Fourth Division.—Minnesota (flagship), Idaho, Missouri, Ohio, Mississippi (overhauling). Fifth Division.—Washington (flagship), North Carolina, Salem, Birmingham, Chester (overhauling).

The U.S.S. Locust was stricken from the Navy Register on Jan. 6, 1912.

A cablegram was received at San Diego, Cal., Jan. 10, from Honolulu, saying the First Division of the Pacific Fleet, comprising the flagship California and the cruisers South Dakota and Maryland, in command of Rear Admiral Chauncey Thomas, will arrive at San Diego Monday, Jan. 15.

The U.S.S. Denver was placed in commission in second reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., on Jan. 4, 1912.

The United States submarine boat F-3 was launched at Seattle, Wash., Jan. 6. Construction work has been done in an inclosed space and photographers have been barred. By the use of kerosene to generate power for heavy oil engines, the F-3 will have a radius of action of 3,300 miles. She will carry eighteen men.

The crew of the U.S.S. California, flagship of the Pacific Fleet, were not short of good things for the inner man on Christmas Day, 1911, as the following menu will show: Mulligatawny soup; mixed pickles, celery, olives; salmon au gratin, sauce tartar, fricandeau of veal, garden peas; braised cold ham; roast turkey, sage dressing, giblet gravy, stewed cranberries; asparagus; drawn butter, sweet potatoes; assorted pies; combination salad; cream cheese, soda wafers; ice cream, wine cake; bananas, apples, Christmas bags; cigars; coffee. J. S. Beecher, Paymr., U.S.N.; Geo. von Mohlehn, Chief Comsr. Steward. Christmas was spent at Honolulu.

The torpedoboot destroyer Fanning was launched at Newport News, Va., Jan. 11, 1912. Mrs. Kenneth McAlpine, wife of Captain McAlpine, U.S.N., broke the traditional bottle of champagne on the prow of the craft as she started down the ways. The new boat is 289 feet long, 26 feet 4½ inches wide and will draw eight feet of water. Her displacement is 742 tons. The engines will be turbine, of the Parsons type, and will burn oil. She will have three screws, and her horsepower is 12,000.

The following was the degree of completion of vessels under construction for the U.S. Navy on Jan. 1, 1912: Battleships—Wyoming, 88.0; Arkansas, 84.5; New York, 20.5; Texas, 48.1. Torpedoboot destroyers—Fanning, 67.6; Jarvis, 52.8; Henley, 40.0; Beale, 65.3; Jouett, 81.7; Jenkins, 75.2; Cassin, 6.0; Cummings, 5.9; Downes, 2.3; Duncan, 8.6; Aylwin, 3.8; Parker, 3.4; Benham, 3.2; Balch, 2.9. Submarine torpedoboots—F-1, 90.4; F-2, 90.8; F-3, 90.2; F-4, 89.7; E-1, 99.2; E-2, 99.2; G-4, 59.5; G-2, 84.1; G-1, 89.2; H-1, 54.9; H-2, 54.9; H-3, 50.5; G-3, 37.4; K-1, 15.5; K-2, 15.5; K-3, 15.9; K-4, 11.0; K-5, 6.1; K-6, 6.1; K-7 and K-8, —. Seagoing tugs—No. 12, 23.3; No. 13, 24.0. Collies—Proteus, 34.1; Nereus, 31.3; Orion, 41.3; Jason, 7.8; Jupiter, 45.8.

An order has been received at the Brooklyn Navy Yard directing that all the officers and enlisted men under 45 years of age shall be inoculated against typhoid fever. The order will affect about 3,000 men, including the Marine Corps.

A number of prominent Brooklyn merchants appeared before the New York State Harbor Commission at the City Hall, New York city, Jan. 5, and argued against the plan of the city to buy the Brooklyn Navy Yard for the purpose of establishing steamship docks there. Fred B. Dalzell, of the Maritime Exchange, said that it would be impossible to establish steamship piers on the site of the yard, as it was not suitable for any larger vessels than those of the Navy. "The current at that point of the East river," he said, "is very swift and treacherous, and at high and ebb tide even the smaller vessels need the assistance of tugs in turning, those docking at the Navy Yard having difficulty in docking even with the aid of the many tugs at their service."

A westerly gale tore the Nantucket Lightship from her anchorage, forty-seven miles south, southeast of Nantucket Island, at 2 a.m. Jan. 10, and sent her drifting out into the Atlantic. The vessel is equipped with power,

EFFECT OF NAVAL PERSONNEL LAW.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs has published a series of 359 tables of data as to the comparative cost of the commissioned personnel of the U.S. Navy and Marine Corps under existing law and under "H.R. 8144, A bill to regulate and increase the efficiency of the personnel of the Navy and Marine Corps." These tables are summed up in the table which appears below.

The separate tables show that the line and the Medical Corps reach full strength in 1922, the Pay Corps in 1917, the chaplains in 1921, the naval constructors in 1913, the civil engineers in 1914, the warrant officers

Fiscal year.	Proposed law, summary, Navy and Marine Corps, fiscal year 1913-1930.			Active list.			Retired list.			Total.	Cost at present rate of increase.
	Allowed num- bers.	Ad- ditional num- bers.	Total num- bers.	Cost.	Num- bers.	Cost.	Num- bers.	Cost.	Num- bers.		
1913.....	3,439	57	3,496	\$10,948,592	970	\$3,124,886	4,466	\$14,073,478	4,466	\$14,577,588	
1914.....	3,622	51	3,673	11,469,952	998	3,185,257	4,671	14,655,209	4,671	15,252,119	
1915.....	3,809	47	3,856	12,077,937	1,015	3,197,161	4,871	15,275,098	4,871	15,926,650	
1916.....	4,015	42	4,057	12,691,928	1,039	3,237,498	5,096	15,929,426	5,096	16,601,181	
1917.....	4,214	39	4,253	13,287,285	1,059	3,249,848	5,312	16,536,633	5,312	17,275,712	
1918.....	4,434	36	4,470	13,947,135	1,085	3,281,093	5,555	17,228,228	5,555	17,950,243	
1919.....	4,604	33	4,637	14,525,460	1,102	3,296,397	5,739	17,831,857	5,739	18,634,774	
1920.....	4,745	29	4,774	15,000,484	1,123	3,309,407	5,897	18,309,801	5,897	19,299,305	
1921.....	4,851	26	4,877	15,416,548	1,136	3,316,689	6,013	18,733,237	6,013	19,733,836	
1922.....	4,879	24	4,903	15,592,647	1,151	3,323,290	6,054	18,915,937	6,054	20,648,367	
1923.....	4,804	20	4,824	15,436,678	1,250	3,506,549	6,074	18,943,227	6,074	21,322,898	
1924.....	4,737	18	4,755	15,298,771	1,356	3,672,236	6,111	18,971,007	6,111	21,997,429	
1925.....	4,697	16	4,713	15,238,194	1,439	3,831,508	6,152	19,069,702	6,152	22,671,960	
1926.....	4,616	14	4,630	15,033,429	1,545	4,025,661	6,175	19,059,090	6,175	23,346,491	
1927.....	4,555	13	4,568	14,875,513	1,640	4,197,668	6,208	19,073,181	6,208	24,021,022	
1928.....	4,552	11	4,563	14,815,211	1,728	4,400,025	6,291	19,215,236	6,291	24,695,553	
1929.....	4,528	10	4,538	14,699,281	1,831	4,591,414	6,369	19,289,695	6,369	25,370,084	
1930.....	4,523	9	4,532	14,603,164	1,950	4,795,374	6,482	19,398,538	6,482	26,044,615	

and at dawn on Jan. 10 she was making an effort to work into Newport or Hyannis, as the gale was moderating. Word of the accident was sent to the Revenue Cutter Office.

THE NAVY.

George von L. Meyer, Secretary of the Navy.
Beekman Winthrop, Assistant Secretary of the Navy.
Major Gen. William P. Biddle, Commandant, U.S.M.C.

LATE CHANGES IN NAVY SHIPS.

The following are movements of vessels of the Navy later than those given of the same vessels in the complete table given elsewhere in this issue:

Kansas, sailed Jan. 9 from Hampton Roads, Va., for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
Terry, arrived Jan. 9 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
Mayrant, arrived Jan. 9 at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
Nashville, sailed Jan. 11 from the navy yard, New York, for Hampton Roads, Va.
Potomac, sailed Jan. 10 from Nuevitas, Cuba, for Charleston, S.C.
Paul Jones, arrived Jan. 10 at San Diego, Cal.
Brutus, arrived Jan. 11 at Lambert Point, Va.
Patapsco, arrived Jan. 9 at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
Yankton and Patterson, arrived Jan. 10 at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
Caesar, sailed Jan. 10 from Portsmouth, N.H., for Hampton Roads, Va.
Salem, arrived Jan. 10 at Sewall Point, Va.
Roe, arrived Jan. 10 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
Nero, sailed Jan. 11 from Acapulco, Mexico, for San Diego, Cal.
Arethusa, arrived Jan. 11 at Key West, Fla.
Dixie, Ammen, Preston, Trippe, Sterett, Walke and Perkins, sailed Jan. 10 from Bermuda for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
Hopkins and Hull, sailed Jan. 11 from Sausalito, Cal., for San Diego, Cal.
Celtic, sailed Jan. 11 from Boston, Mass., for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
Solace, Drayton, Burrows and Panther, arrived Jan. 11 at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
Albany, arrived Jan. 9 at Wuhu, China.
Villalobos, sailed Jan. 11 from Hankow, China, for Kiang, China.
Dale, sailed Jan. 11 from Shanghai, China, for Olongapo, P.I.
McCall, reported at Bermuda Jan. 11.
Minnesota, Missouri, Idaho and Georgia, arrived at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, Jan. 12.
Lawrence, sailed from Sausalito for San Diego Jan. 12.
Hannibal, sailed from Portsmouth for Hampton Roads Jan. 12.
Buffalo, arrived at Shanghai Jan. 12.

NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate Jan. 4, 1912.

Promotion in the Navy.

P. A. Paymr. Alvin Hovey-King to be a paymaster.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate Jan. 8, 1912.

Promotions in the Navy.

Lieut. Comdr. John F. Hines to be a commander.
First Lieut. Charles J. E. Gurgenheim to be a captain.
Second Lieut. Ernest A. Perkins to be a first lieutenant.
Mach. John B. Martin to be a chief machinist.
The following named machinists to be chief machinists:
Franz J. M. Pardu and Henry I. Edwards.
Frederick C. Bowerfind to be an assistant paymaster.

NAVY GAZETTE.

JAN. 5.—Rear Admiral N. R. Usher detached duty president Naval Examining Board and Naval Retiring Board, navy yard, Washington, D.C., Jan. 8, 1912; to duty as commander, 4th Division, U.S. Atlantic Fleet, on board Minnesota.

Lieut. Comdr. L. A. Cotten detached duty Office Naval Intelligence, Washington, D.C., Jan. 16, 1912; to duty as naval attaché, Tokio and Peking.

Lieut. E. B. Armstrong detached duty Michigan; to duty as aid on staff, commander, 4th Division, U.S. Atlantic Fleet, on board Minnesota.

Lieut. Adolphus Statten detached duty Florida; to duty North Carolina as ordnance officer.

Lieut. R. P. Craft detached duty North Carolina; to duty as aid on staff, commander, 4th Division, U.S. Atlantic Fleet, on board Minnesota.

Paymr. Clerk G. R. Henry appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, duty assist in the settlement of accounts paymaster of the yard, navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.

JAN. 6.—Midshipman R. M. Doyle, jr. detached duty Michigan; to duty New Hampshire.

Midshipman H. A. Ellis detached duty New Hampshire; to duty Michigan.

Chap. E. A. Brodmann to duty Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, North Chicago, Ill.

Cable from the Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Pacific Fleet, dated Honolulu, Jan. 5, 1912.

Comdr. C. A. Brand detached duty Glacier; to Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal., for treatment.

Lieut. Comdr. R. S. Douglas detached duty California; to duty command Glacier.

Lieut. H. B. Riebe detached duty Glacier; to duty California.

Lieut. Thomas Withers, jr., detached duty California; to duty Glacier, as executive.

JAN. 8.—Lieut. Comdr. O. G. Murfin to duty inspector of ordnance in charge, Naval Magazine, Hingham, Mass., Jan. 30, 1912.

JAN. 9.—Rear Admiral W. P. Potter detached duty as Aid for Personnel, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., Jan. 10, 1912, and granted leave four months.

Capt. T. M. Potts to duty as Aid for Personnel, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., Jan. 10, 1912.

Lieut. Comdr. R. W. McNeely detached duty as assistant naval attaché to the American legation, Santiago, Chili; to duty as naval attaché, Buenos Ayres, Argentina.

Pay Insp. T. H. Hicks orders of Dec. 27, 1911, revoked.

Pay Insp. G. G. Seibels uncompleted portion of orders of Dec. 28, 1911, revoked; to duty as purchasing pay officer, Navy Pay Office, Seattle, Wash.

Paymr. H. deF. Mel detached duty Navy Pay Office, Seattle, Wash.; to duty navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

Asst. Paymr. W. J. Gower detached temporary duty Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Jan. 15, 1912; to duty Montana under instruction.

Paymr. Clerk Harry Mack orders of Dec. 28, 1911, and Jan. 3, 1912, revoked.

JAN. 10.—Lieut. (J.G.) J. B. Goldman detached duty Dixie, and will continue treatment naval hospital, New York, N.Y.

Ensign G. M. Collins resigned as an ensign in the Navy accepted, to take effect Jan. 12, 1912.

Midshipman F. E. Johnson detached duty Independence; to duty Proble.

Asst. Paymr. Thomas Cochran detached temporary duty Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.; to temporary duty Independence under instruction.

Paymr. Clerk L. R. Corbin appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, duty navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.

JAN. 11.—Capt. T. S. Rodgers detached as supervisor of the harbor of New York, Jan. 17; to duty as director of Naval Intelligence.

Comdr. J. E. Carter to duty as supervisor of the harbor of New York, Jan. 17.

Lieut. Comdr. W. S. Crosley detached command Scorpion; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. Comdr. F. B. Upham detached as assistant naval attaché Pekin, China, Jan. 31; to duty command Scorpion.

Ensign C. F. Poussand to command Preble.

Ensign C. B. Staley detached Warrington to Panther.

Mdsn. E. C. Lange detached Panther to Smith.

Surg. S. G. Evans detached Naval Academy, and will wait orders.

Surg. M. K. Johnston to Naval Academy.

Asst. Surg. B. A. B. Sinclair detached command naval hospital, Sitka, Alaska; to home and wait orders.

Paymr. Clerk W. R. Patterson, retired, placed upon the

retired list from Jan. 9 and detached as clerk to the general storekeeper, navy yard, Washington, D.C., for home.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

JAN. 6.—Paymr. Clerk L. W. Wright detached Paymaster's Department, Washington, to office of assistant paymaster, San Francisco.

JAN. 8.—First Lieut. John Potts, fourteen days' extension of leave.

JAN. 9.—Second Lieut. A. McC. Robbins detached U.S.S. North Dakota, to marine barracks, New York.

ORDERS 51, DEC. 28, 1911, U.S.M.C.

Gives a list of officers and enlisted men qualified as expert riflemen, sharpshooters and marksmen.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

The following nominations for promotion in the Revenue Cutter Service were sent to the Senate on Jan. 8, 1912:

Second lieutenants of Engineers to be first lieutenants: Robert B. Adams from Aug. 23, 1911, vice Zastrow, retired; Quincy B. Newman from Sept. 3, 1911, vice Cutchin, promoted; Michael N. Usina from Aug. 9, 1911, vice Spencer, deceased.

Third lieutenants of Engineers to be second lieutenants: Frank E. Bagger from Aug. 9, 1911, vice Michael N. Usina, promoted; Philip B. Eaton from Dec. 23, 1911, vice Adams, promoted; Sydney B. Orne from April 29, 1911, vice Root, promoted; Thomas H. Yeager from Sept. 3, 1911, vice Newman, promoted.

Ellis Reed-Ell, of Michigan, to be third lieutenant of Engineers to fill an original vacancy; Mayson W. Torbet, of Michigan, to be third lieutenant of Engineers to fill an original vacancy.

Under date of Jan. 6 Lieut. W. A. Wiley, commanding the revenue cutter Acushnet, reports that the Acushnet left Woods Hole, Mass., at 4 p.m. Dec. 31 in response to a telephone message from Chatham, Mass., to the effect that a two-masted schooner, which was afterward learned to be the Sarah Quinn, was ashore at southeast side of Handkerchief Shoal. It was later learned that the schooner was ashore on the west side of Monomoy Point in twelve feet of water at high tide. An attempt to pull her off failed when it was decided to throw overboard her deck load of lumber. An effort was made to pull the schooner off, but without success. The master of the schooner decided the Acushnet could not render any further effective assistance unless the schooner was pumped out. As she was in too shoal water for the Acushnet to go alongside and pump her out, and no pumping apparatus available, the Acushnet on Jan. 2 cast off and proceeded to Woods Hole. On Jan. 3 while at New Bedford the Acushnet received a telegram that the schooner was afloat and her master desired to be towed to Vineyard Haven. The Acushnet immediately proceeded to the vicinity of the distressed schooner and on Jan. 5 at 2:30 p.m. turned her over to a local tug that came alongside her. The Acushnet was compelled to remain at Vineyard Haven for thirty-four hours during Jan. 4 and 5 on account of heavy snowstorm before she could proceed with the Sarah Quinn.

The U.S. revenue cutter Guard struck a rock at Charles Island, in the San Juan group, Jan. 10, 1912, and it is feared she will be a total loss. The Snichomish went to take off the crew.

The Treasury Department has commended by letter the commanding officers and crews of the revenue cutters Itasca and Onondaga for the zeal, enthusiasm and devotion to duty manifested in effecting rescues and rendering service to vessels in distress, the Itasca the British steamer Thistleroy, off the coast of North Carolina, and the Onondaga the U.S. torpedo-boat destroyer Warrington, disabled fifteen miles north of Cape Hatteras.

The revenue cutter Manhattan on Jan. 6 rendered assistance to the motor boat Count Pulaski which was dragged from her moorings off 138th street, Hudson River.

The revenue cutter Woodbury rendered assistance to the two-masted schooner Forest Belle aground in Cutler Harbor, Me. The schooner had been dragged ashore so that she was in an unseaworthy condition. The cutter towed the schooner to Sawyer's Cove.

The revenue cutter Apache rendered assistance on Jan. 5 to the sloop Nicely A. Brooks, of Crisfield, Md.

The revenue cutter Apache, Captain Carmine commanding, while on Chesapeake Bay early Jan. 7 in search of craft disabled by the gale Jan. 5 and 6, found the little schooner Elsie, of Newbern, N.C., flying signals of distress. Running up to her she was found to be in a sinking condition, having been badly damaged in the gales and by the seas sweeping over her. They had run short of provisions and fuel, and when the cutter reached her the crew of four men were exhausted. They were taken off the schooner and landed at Hoopers Island Light Station, where they were cared for. The vessel was taken in tow by the Apache and carried to Solomon's Island and placed in safe harbor.

No revenue cutter orders for officers were issued this week.

FORT WASHINGTON.

Fort Washington, Md., Jan. 4, 1912.

The Soccer football team brought its season to a brilliant close this fall by beating the Sons of St. George, from Baltimore, by a score of 2-0. The Sons of St. George, reputed the best team herabouts, last year beat Fort Washington, 6-0. The post felt much elated over this year's victory. The special features of the game were Rodden's goal tending, which cleared many dangerous shots, and Chisholm's good defensive playing. The two goals were made during the second half of the game by Private Harton and Lieutenant Brown. Major and Mrs. Abernathy and Dr. Trinder, from town, were among the spectators. Before the game Lieut. and Mrs. Shippam dined with Lieut. and Mrs. Brown.

The bowling alleys have been renovated and the Post Bowling League started. So far the 17th Company is in the lead. The officers this year have organized a team and are members of the league.

The fourth meeting of the Card Club was held at Col. and Mrs. Davis's. Mrs. Hicks won the prize, an artistic book rack.

On Dec. 21 the 143d Company went up to Washington en masse to attend the funeral of Private O'Connor.

The Army and Navy Journal of Dec. 23 brought to Fort Washington the first authentic list of names of the successful competitors in the recent examination for appointment as second lieutenants Coast Artillery Corps. At the head of this class was Mr. Henry C. Davis, jr., son of Col. H. C. Davis, and as the same paper announced the promotion of the latter to a full colonelcy, Mrs. Davis manned the telephone and called up all the officers and ladies to come over and celebrate. Everybody responded with enthusiasm and a perfectly delightful party followed. Champagne was opened for the toasts that were drunk. Mrs. Brown and Mrs. Shippam fastened new shoulder straps on the Colonel and Mr. Henry Davis received a beautiful sword, Lieutenant Brown making the speech of presentation. Rugs were taken up and dancing indulged in and the evening wound up a regular old-fashioned Virginia reel, in which everybody joined.

Lieut. and Mrs. Gallogly, with Master Dick, and Capt. and Mrs. Wilson, were on leave for the holidays. The Galloglys went to Atlanta, Ga., the Wilsons to Knoxville, Tenn. Christmas guests on the post included Miss Burr, and Mr. Fabens, a college chum of Mr. Davis's, at Col. and Mrs. Davis's; Mrs. Connor, Miss Connor and Mr. and Mrs. Brown and little girl at Capt. and Mrs. Watson's, and Mdsn. John Brown at Lieut. and Mrs. Brown's. Captain Ralston and Dr. Carr had a few days' leave, and Col. and Mrs. W. B. Davis and Lieut. and Mrs. Shippam were away from the post on Christmas Day. Capt. and Mrs. Hicks served eggnog to callers Christmas morning and everyone was given a chance to enjoy one of their presents, a beautiful new Victrola. Col. and Mrs. Davis had a Christmas tree for the officers' children of the post and the band and Christmas unmuners among the enlisted men made their usual rounds. Capt. and Mrs. Hicks were dinner guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Cunningham.

On Tuesday afternoon a large tree was held in the post

gymnasium for all the children of the post. In spite of the inclement weather a large crowd was present, and Santa Claus arrived promptly on time, to distribute presents. Ice cream and cake were served the children in the prettily decorated mess hall of the 143d Company.

Wednesday evening Capt. and Mrs. Watson entertained at cards in honor of Miss Connor. Prizes, dainty boxes of correspondence cards, were won by Lieutenant Chandler and Mrs. Brown. Capt. and Mrs. Watson's guests were Col. and Mrs. Davis, Mr. Davis and Miss Burr, Capt. and Mrs. Hicks, Lieut. and Mrs. Brown, Lieut. and Mrs. Cunningham, Lieut. and Mrs. Shippam, Dr. and Mrs. Jackson and Lieutenants Swan, Van Deusen and Greene. The launch Wilhelm on Thursday evening carried Col. and Mrs. Davis, Mr. Davis, Capt. and Mrs. Hicks and Lieut. and Mrs. Cunningham up town for the wedding reception of Miss Florence Mallory Booker, sister of Capt. and Mrs. R. C. Marshall, O.A.C., and Mr. Peters, of Fort Wayne, Ind.

Friday evening the special feature of the bowling was the contest between Lieutenants Brown and Cunningham for a little prize put up by Mrs. Davis. The bowlers were pretty evenly matched and excitement ran high. Lieutenant Brown won by one pin. Afterward Mrs. Davis had a chafing-dish supper. Mrs. Turtle, wife of Capt. Lewis Turtle, came down to the post on Friday to see her many friends.

New Year's Eve the officers and ladies gathered at Lieut. and Mrs. Cunningham's to see the old year out, the New Year in. Mrs. Davis served salad and Mrs. Hicks eggnog for Mrs. Cunningham. According to custom everyone called to pay their respects to the commanding officer New Year's morning. The ladies assisted Mrs. Davis in the dining room. Later Colonel Davis, Lieutenants Brown and Cunningham went up to the annual reception at the White House. Lieut. and Mrs. Cunningham and Major Gifford dined with Capt. and Mrs. Hicks and Lieut. and Mrs. Brown and the children were dinner guests of Col. and Mrs. Davis.

Prof. and Mrs. Dugand, of Princeton University, are house guests of Mrs. Dugand's sister, Mrs. Jackson, and Dr. Jackson. New Year's Eve Dr. and Mrs. Jackson and Prof. and Mrs. Dugand dined with Col. and Mrs. W. B. Davis. Miss Mary Fuller, of Fort Leavenworth, is visiting Lieut. and Mrs. Cunningham. The fifth meeting of the Card Club was at Dr. and Mrs. Jackson's. Besides the regular members of the club there were Lieut. and Mrs. Shippam, Miss Connor, Miss Burr, Mr. Davis, Miss Dorothy Jackson, Miss Fuller and Lieutenant Swan. Lieutenant Cunningham won the club prize, a brass clock, and the guest prize, a candlestick, went to Miss Burr. At the five-hundred table, Mrs. Shippam won a box of chocolates.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Jan. 8, 1911.

Capt. and Mrs. Peek entertained a number of the officers and ladies at a watch party on New Year's Eve. A dainty lunch, with eggnog, was served. Among the guests were Captain Barnes, Miss Janet Wood, Lieut. and Mrs. Holmes and Lieutenants Blakely and Starke. A large and brilliant reception was held by Col. and Mrs. Wood at their quarters on New Year's Day, from 12:30 to 2:30 p.m. Delicious refreshments were served, including the usual New Year's punch. The attractive decorations were carried out in Christmas colors in the dining room, and in pink and green in the parlor. An orchestra from the depot band rendered excellent music during the reception. Several guests attended from St. Louis, among them being Gen. and Mrs. John A. Kress, Col. and Mrs. Brechemin, Mrs. Scott, Mrs. McBride and the Misses McBride. The officers and ladies of the post who attended were Colonel Straub, Major and Mrs. Howard, Capt. and Mrs. Ford, Capt. and Mrs. Wilson, Capt. and Mrs. Peek, Capt. P. Quinlan, Capt. and Mrs. Errington, Captains Houle, Pillsbury and Barnes, Lieut. and Mrs. P. S. Strong, Lieut. and Mrs. Holmes, Lieut. and Mrs. Cole and Lieutenants Blakely, Miller, Knox and Starke. After the reception several of the officers and ladies repaired to the quarters of Capt. and Mrs. Wilson, where punch was served. Music by the orchestra, and dancing were enjoyed. Those present were Col. and Mrs. Wood, Capt. and Mrs. Ford, Capt. and Mrs. Errington, Capt. and Mrs. Peek, Captain Barnes, Lieut. and Mrs. Cole, Lieut. and Mrs. Holmes, Captain Quinlan, Miss Janet Wood, and Lieutenants Miller, Blakely, Knox and Starke. Lieut. and Mrs. Holmes entertained at dinner on New Year's for Capt. and Mrs. Ford, Capt. and Mrs. Peek, and Lieutenants Blakely and Knox.

Capt. and Mrs. Peek had as their dinner guests on Tuesday, Captain Barnes, Miss Wood and Lieutenant Starke. After dinner Capt. and Mrs. Peek, Captain Barnes and Miss Wood attended the performance of the "Pink Lady" at the Olympic Theater in the city. Friends of Capt. and Mrs. F. W. Benteen, until recently stationed at this post, extend their heartfelt sympathy in the death of Mrs. Benteen's mother, Mrs. Juan J. Casanova, wife of Casanova, at Cienfuegos, Cuba, on Christmas Day. Mrs. Charles E. Michel, jr., of St. Louis, entertained a few friends informally on Wednesday, in compliment to Mrs. William H. Peek, wife of Captain Peek, of Jefferson Barracks.

Lieut. R. C. Taylor is on sick report, having recently had an operation performed upon his foot. The Card Club met on Friday at Mrs. Taylor's. Attending were Mrs. Ford, Mrs. Peek, Mrs. Errington and Mrs. Holmes. Bridge was played and Mrs. Ford won the prize. On Friday evening Capt. and Mrs. Peek, Captain Barnes and Miss Wood attended the vaudeville at the Columbia Theater in the city. Capt. Roy Barnes, 6th Field Art., guests of Col. and Mrs. Wood, left the post Friday to join his regiment. Mrs. Straub and Dorothy and Theodore Straub, visiting Mrs. Tietig in Cincinnati during the holidays, returned to the post on Saturday.

Capt. and Mrs. Bryan entertained at dinner on Saturday for Col. and Mrs. Wood, Major and Mrs. Howard, Captain Quinlan, Capt. and Mrs. Ford, Capt. and Mrs. Wilson and Mrs. Bryan. Lieut. and Mrs. Cole were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Strong at dinner on Saturday. Lieut. C. S. Blakely, who spent New Year's as the guest of friends at the post, departed on Tuesday for his new station at St. Antonio.

Moving picture shows were given in the mess hall on Wednesday and Friday evenings and were largely attended. The usual Tuesday and Thursday evening skating parties were held in the mess hall for the enlisted men.

FORT MYER.

Fort Myer, Va., Jan. 10, 1912.

Col. and Mrs. F. O. Johnson were dinner hosts last Thursday for Lieut. and Mrs. George F. Patten, Miss Isabel Crosby, Miss Howard, Lieutenant Strong and Captain Baily. Major and Mrs. Foltz also entertained at dinner Thursday, afterward taking their guests to the hop. Col. and Mrs. Garrard, Capt. and Mrs. Gallup were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Barnhardt at dinner Thursday. Mrs. Garrard and Mrs. Gallup afterwards received the guests at the formal hop.

Captain Dean gave a dinner for six on Thursday. He was also host at a tea Friday for Messrs. Dustin and William Farnum and other members of the "Littlest Rebel" Company, and for Mr. Julian Eltinge, who takes the leading part in "The Fascinating Widow." Both companies were playing in Washington last week. Miss Hirschinger and Miss Gouch are guests of Lieut. and Mrs. V. S. Foster.

Those attending "The Charity Ball" at the New Willard Monday evening were Major and Mrs. Foltz, Lieut. and Mrs. Miles, Lieut. and Mrs. Foster, Misses Garrard, Gouch and Hirschinger, Captains Dean, Kirkpatrick, and Lieutenants Bradford and Smith. Capt. Willard D. Newbill left last week for Fort Riley, Kas., where he is taking his examination for his majority. Lieut. L. F. Graham comes here for duty with the 15th Cavalry to command the War College Detachment, and will be the instructor in equitation. Lieutenant Dover is back from leave and Mrs. Downer will join him soon.

Mrs. C. P. Barnett is home from the hospital, but is still confined to the house. Lieut. E. D. Surles spent the week-end with Col. and Mrs. Keefer at West Point. Lieutenant Overton spent the week-end at the country place of Mr. Conrad, where he went to attend the wedding of Miss Conrad.

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THE SIXTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

SECOND (FIRST REGULAR) SESSION.

The Senate on Jan. 8 passed S. 3640, to amend certain sections of the Revised Statutes of the United States, and to provide for the designation of fleet staff officers. The bill provides that the Secretary of the Navy may designate fleet engineers, fleet ordnance officers, fleet surgeons, fleet paymasters and fleet marine officers for fleets or squadrons, and may prescribe for such officers such duties as may be appropriate; and amends Sections 1373, 1374, 1382 and 1393 of the Revised Statutes accordingly. Also S. 3643, to provide for the examination for promotion of officers of the Navy by a single examining board.

The bill (S. 3646) amending an act to promote the administration of justice in the Navy, was passed by the Senate Jan. 8. Under the amended law "General courts-martial may be convened by the President, by the Secretary of the Navy, by the commander of a fleet, squadron, or division, and by the commanding officer of any naval station outside the continental limits of the United States. All sentences of summary courts-martial may be carried into effect upon the approval of the senior officer present, and all sentences of deck courts may be carried into effect upon approval of the convening authority or his successor in office; *Provided, That in a fleet or squadron the approval of the commander of a division upon sentences of summary courts-martial shall be a sufficient approval for the purposes of this section.*" "Courts of inquiry may be ordered by the President, the Secretary of the Navy, the commander of a fleet, squadron, or division, and by the commanding officer of any naval station outside the continental limits of the United States." Section 4 of the bill has been framed with a view to making the necessary additions to the law in order to provide for the proper discipline among forces of the Navy and Marine Corps while engaged on shore as landing forces upon expeditions or for target practice, drills, maneuvers, etc. In Section 5 it is provided that when a force of marines is regularly assigned to duty on board an armed transport as a separate organization, not a part of the ship's complement, the relations existing between the commanding officer of marines and the commanding officer of the transport, so far as concern the exercise of disciplinary powers in adjudging punishments and convening courts-martial, shall be the same as now by law exist between the commandant of a navy yard and the marine officer commanding the marine barracks at such yard.

The Senate on Jan. 9 passed S. Res. 171, amended to read: "Resolved, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, directed to furnish the Senate with a statement showing the names, rank, and organizations of all officers of the line of the Army who, during the six years ending July 31, 1911, had not served four years in the organizations in which they were respectively commissioned or who, during the twelve years ending on same date, had not served eight years in said organizations; and who, on Nov. 30, 1911, were still absent from said organization; also showing in the case of each officer so absent the nature and duration of all of his detached service as a commissioned officer, the total amount of such detached service, the total time during which he was present for duty with the organization, or organizations, in which commissioned, and the total length of his commissioned service."

The Acting Secretary of the Navy in a report to Congress states that it appears probable that before the end of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, work at a total estimated cost under all bureaus of this Department in excess of \$200,000 will be necessary on the U.S.S. Connecticut, U.S.S. Vermont, U.S.S. Albany, U.S.S. New Orleans, U.S.S. Minneapolis and U.S.S. Columbia; that during the same period work at a total estimated cost under all bureaus of less than \$200,000, but in excess of twenty per cent. of the cost of new vessels of the same size and like material, will be necessary on the U.S.S. Solace, U.S.S. Panther, U.S.S. Piscataqua, U.S.S. Active, U.S.S. Unadilla, U.S.S. Uncas, U.S.S. Penacook, U.S.S. Samoset, U.S.S. Pompey and U.S.S. Sylvia; and that a total estimated cost in excess of ten per cent. of the cost of a new vessel of the same size and like material will be required on the wooden steam vessel Yantic. The figures follow: Connecticut \$250,000, Vermont \$250,000, Albany \$350,000, New Orleans \$350,000, Minneapolis \$284,000, Columbia \$292,000, Sylvia \$14,000, Solace \$120,000, Panther \$100,000, Piscataqua \$145,000, Active \$38,000, Unadilla \$43,000, Uncas \$33,000, Penacook \$23,000, Samoset \$23,000, Pompey \$38,000, Yantic \$38,000; in all, \$2,291,000, divided as follows: Steam machinery \$1,053,500, construction and repair \$877,500, equipment of vessels \$238,000, ordnance and ordnance stores \$122,000.

House Document No. 158 publishes a list of documents received and issued by the War Department for the year ending June 30, 1911, while House Document No. 376 gives similar information as to Navy Department documents.

The Secretary of War has submitted a supplemental estimate of \$10,000 for fuel and apparatus, Military Academy, and for buildings at National Homes for Disabled Volunteers \$52,500.

In House Document 411 the Secretary of the Treasury transmits a communication from the Secretary of the Navy submitting supplemental estimates of appropriations required for the Naval Establishment for the fiscal year 1913, amounting to \$53,000, and submitting recom-

mendations in the estimates for the Naval Establishment as originally submitted in the Annual Book of Estimates for 1913, aggregating \$173,000. Also a statement of allowances to officers of the Navy on account of commutation of quarters, heat and light. The items of increase are Naval War College, 1913, \$3,000; Naval Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I., assembly shop (submitted), \$50,000. Reductions in estimates originally submitted as follow: Fire-control instruments for ships of the Navy (to be omitted), \$50,000; small arms and machine guns, reduction by \$117,000; Naval Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I., converting storehouse into tin coppersmith shop (to be omitted), \$6,000.

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S. Res. 176, Mr. Cummins.—Resolved, etc., That the President is requested to inquire through the proper channels whether Great Britain and France are willing to enter into agreement with the United States that each of said three nations will arbitrate any justiciable controversy or dispute which may arise between either of them and any other nation, even though there be no peace or arbitration treaty between the countries having such controversy or dispute.

And the President is requested to further inquire through the proper channels whether Great Britain and France are willing that such a provision be incorporated in the peace and arbitration treaties now pending in the Senate.

S. Res. 177, Mr. du Pont.—Resolved, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, directed to furnish to the Senate a statement by the Adjutant General of the Army showing, for the ten years ending on June 30, 1911, the average annual number of original enlistments of re-enlistments, discharges from Service by reason of expiration of terms of enlistment, and of separation from Service for all other causes, each cause of separation, with the figures therefor, to be stated separately.

S.J. Res. 66, Mr. Oliver.—Authorizing the placing of a tablet in Memorial Hall of the U.S. Military Academy at West Point in memory of Brig. Gen. Herman Haupt.

S. 4150, Mr. Nelson.—The President is authorized to appoint upon the retired list of the Army with the rank of brigadier general any surviving general officer of the Civil War who was commissioned as major general or brigadier general of Volunteers and who served in the field in either capacity with credit, who was honorably mustered out of the Service, and who may wish to avail himself of the benefit of this act; *Provided, That retired pay under this act shall be in lieu of any pension the officer is now receiving.*

S. 4227, Mr. Martine.—For relief of Lieut. Richard Philip McCullough.

S. 4238, Mr. du Pont (by request).—That whenever in time of war or when war is imminent the President may deem the co-operation and use of the American National Red Cross with the sanitary services of the land and naval forces to be necessary he is authorized to accept the assistance tendered by the said Red Cross and to employ the same under the sanitary services of the Army and Navy in conformity with such rules and regulations as he may prescribe. Sec. 2. That when the Red Cross co-operation and assistance with the land and naval forces in time of war or threatened hostilities shall have been accepted by the President the personnel entering upon the duty specified in Sec. 1 of this act shall, while proceeding to their place of duty, while serving thereat, and while returning therefrom, be transported and subsisted at the cost and charge of the United States, as civilian employees employed with the said forces, and the Red Cross supplies that may be tendered as a gift and accepted for use in the Sanitary Service shall be transported at the cost and charge of the United States.

S. 4241, Mr. Warren.—That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to issue, without expense to the United States, for use in target practice, U.S. magazine rifles and appendages therefor, not of the existing service model and not necessary for the maintenance of a proper reserve supply, to rifle clubs organized under the rules of the National Board for Promotion of Rifle Practice and to schools having a uniformed corps of cadets and carrying on military training, in sufficient number for the conduct of proper target practice. Issue of public property under this act shall be made in compliance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary of War insuring the designed use of the property issued, providing against loss to the United States through lack of proper care, and for the return of the property when required, and embodying such other requirements as he may consider necessary adequately to safeguard the interests of the United States. Sec. 2. That for the promotion of rifle practice in public schools, colleges, universities, and civilian rifle clubs, including the cost of ammunition, prizes, and the necessary material and appliances therefor, and for the expense of indoor and outdoor competitions among the students and members attending or belonging to the same, including the necessary traveling expenses and per diem of the persons designated by the Secretary of War to superintend such instruction and competitions, which shall be conducted by the Secretary of War, under the supervision of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, there is hereby annually appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$100,000.

S. 4306, Mr. Perkins.—To provide for the disposition of pensions due inmates of the Naval Home.

H. Con. Res. 22, Mr. Sulzer.—That we, as a nation, congratulate the patriotic people of China on the success which has thus far attended their efforts; that we extend to them our sympathy in their endeavor to construct a republic upon the ruins of a despotism; and that we offer our assurances of favoring, at the earliest possible moment, the recognition of the republic of China as a member of the family of nations.

H.J. Res. 199, Mr. Moore, of Pennsylvania.—That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to approve the action proposed to be taken by the memorial hall committee of the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, N.Y., in placing a tablet in the Cullum Memorial Hall in recognition of the highly distinguished career of Brig. Gen. Herman Haupt while serving as chief of the Bureau of Military Railroads with the rank of colonel and additional aide-de-camp from April 27, 1862, to Sept. 4, 1862, and as brigadier general from Sept. 5, 1862, to Sept. 14, 1863, when his services were terminated.

H.J. Res. 202, Mr. Anderson, of Ohio.—That hereafter no enlisted man in the service of the United States, the Army and Navy, respectively, whether a non-commissioned officer, musician, or private, shall be detailed, ordered, or permitted to leave his post to engage in any pursuit, business, or performance in civil life for emolument, hire, or otherwise when the same shall interfere with the customary employment and

regular engagement of local civilians in their respective arts, trades, or professions.

H. Res. 363, Mr. Stanley.—Whereas, * * * Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, directed, if not incompatible with the public interest, to report to the House of Representatives, for its information, what sums appropriated in said act [Naval Appropriations, 1912] have been expended for ships, torpedobats, armor or armament, ship plates, structural steel, or machinery, and what amount, if any, has been paid for said torpedobats or their armament, or for any supplies, munitions of war, or other articles or things provided for in said act, to the U.S. Steel Corporation, or any subsidiary company of said corporation, and if any such purchase has been made, whether before or after Oct. 27, 1911. And the Secretary of the Navy is further directed to report whether the Navy Department has received bids or entered into any contract agreement or understanding, whether oral or written, for the purchase of armor or armor plate, structural steel, ship plates, machinery, or other article or thing provided for in said act with said U.S. Steel Corporation, or any subsidiary company thereof, and whether such contract or agreement, if made, was entered into before or after said Oct. 27, 1911. If any such purchases have been made, bids received, or contracts entered into with said U.S. Steel Corporation, or any subsidiary company thereof, the Secretary of the Navy is directed to report to the House of Representatives, for its information, all the facts and circumstances within the knowledge of the Navy Department under which any such purchases may have been made, bids received, or contracts, understandings, or agreements negotiated or entered into.

H.R. 16655, Mr. Wickersham.—To provide for the allotment of lands in severalty to Indians in Alaska and to extend the protection of the laws of the United States and of the territory of Alaska over the Indians, and for other purposes.

H.R. 16692, Mr. Alexander.—To provide American registers for seagoing vessels wherever built and to be engaged only in trade with foreign countries and with the Philippine Islands and the islands of Guam and Tutuila, and for the importation into the United States free of duty of all materials for the construction and repair of vessels built in the United States, and for other purposes.

H.R. 16822, Mr. Dyer.—To amend the naturalization laws. Adds the following subdivision to Sec. 4, of June 29, 1906: "Seventh. That any alien of the age of twenty-one years and upward who has served in the U.S. Army, Regular or Volunteer forces, Navy, or Marine Corps, either during the war of the Rebellion, the war with Spain, or the Philippine insurrection, and who has received therefrom an honorable discharge, either on account of wounds or disabilities contracted in the Service, or by reason of muster out of the organization to which he was attached, or by reason of expiration of enlistment, or who may hereafter enlist in the Army of the United States, either the Regular or the Volunteer forces, or in the U.S. Navy or Marine Corps, may, after one regular enlistment of such service, while still in the Service or within six months after an honorable discharge therefrom, petition for naturalization in any court authorized to grant citizenship, and the honorable discharge certificate of such alien from the service of the United States, or a certificate of such three-year service and good conduct during that time, signed by a commissioned officer under whom he is serving, and the affidavits of two credible witnesses, citizens of the United States, identifying the applicant as the person named in the certificate presented, shall be deemed competent and sufficient proof of the residence and good moral character required by law, and either the original or a verified copy of such discharge shall be attached to and made a part of the petition; such applicant shall not be required to prove one year's residence within the state in which he files his application to become a citizen; and the petition of any such alien shall be docketed and final hearing had thereon by the court immediately or at the convenience of the court; *Provided, That an honorable discharge from the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps shall be accepted as proof of good moral character.* *Provided further, That any court which now has or may hereafter be given jurisdiction to naturalize aliens as citizens of the United States may immediately naturalize any alien applying under and furnishing the proof prescribed by the foregoing provisions; and all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with or repugnant to the provisions of this act are hereby repealed; but nothing in this act shall repeal which applies to aliens who, prior to Jan. 1, 1866, served in the Armies of the United States and were honorably discharged therefrom, and that Sec. 2166 of the Revised Statutes of the United States shall be and remain in full force and effect in so far as it does not conflict with the provisions of this act."*

H.R. 16836, Mr. Clark, of Florida.—To provide for the disbursement of pension money of inmates of the Government Hospital for the Insane.

TO CONSOLIDATE THE VETERINARY SERVICE.

H.R. 16843, Mr. Diefenderfer.—To consolidate the veterinary service, U.S. Army, and to increase its efficiency. That the President is hereby authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint veterinarians and assistant veterinarians in the Army, not to exceed two such officers for each regiment of Cavalry and Field Artillery, three as inspectors for the remount depots, one as purchasing officer of veterinary supplies, five as inspectors of meats for the Subsistence Department, three as veterinary examiners and instructors, and one to act as chief veterinarian, not to exceed fifty-five in all.

Sec. 2. That hereafter a candidate for appointment as assistant veterinarian must be a citizen of the United States, between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-seven years, a graduate of a recognized veterinary college or university, and that he shall not be appointed until he shall have passed a satisfactory examination as to character, physical condition, general education, and professional qualifications.

Sec. 3. That an assistant veterinarian appointed under Sec. 2 of this act shall have the rank, pay, and allowances of second lieutenant, mounted; that after three years of service an assistant veterinarian shall be promoted to the rank, pay, and allowances of first lieutenant, mounted; *Provided, That he pass a satisfactory examination under such rules as the President may prescribe as to professional qualifications and adaptability for the mounted Service; or if found deficient, he shall be discharged from the Army with one year's pay and have no further claim on the Government; that after fifteen years of service an assistant veterinarian shall be promoted to veterinarian with the rank, pay, and allowances of captain, mounted, after having passed such physical and professional examination as the President may prescribe; and that from the veterinarians with the rank of captain one shall be selected to act as chief veterinarian for the period of four years, and while so serving he shall have the rank, pay, and allowances of major.*

Sec. 4. That the veterinarians of Cavalry and Field Artillery, together with the veterinarians of the Subsistence Department, now in the Army, who at the date of the approval of this act, shall have less than three years of service, be reappointed and commissioned as assistant veterinarians with the rank, pay, and allowances of second lieutenant, mounted; that the veterinarians who have over three years of service be reappointed and commissioned as assistant veterinarians with the rank, pay, and allowances of first lieutenant, mounted; *Provided, That they pass a prescribed practical professional examination and a physical examination as to fitness for mounted field service, or in the case of veterinarians of the Subsistence Department, if their services have been satisfactory to the Commissary General. That the veterinarians with fifteen years of service be reappointed and commissioned as veterinarians with the rank, pay, and allowances of captain, mounted; *Provided, That they pass a prescribed practical professional examination and a physical examination as to fitness for mounted field service, and that they shall be entitled to credit for all honorable prior service in the Army as veterinarians or veterinary surgeons in determining their status.* *Provided further, That veterinarians now in the Army, who fail to pass the prescribed physical examination, due to disability incident to the Service, shall be retired with the rank, pay, and allowances corresponding to length of service as prescribed herein.**

Sec. 5. That the Secretary of War, upon the recommendation of the chief veterinarian, with the approval of the Quartermaster General, may appoint such number of reserve veterinarians as may be necessary to attend public animals pertaining to the Quartermaster's or other departments and corps, who shall have the pay and allowances of second lieutenant, mounted; *Provided, That such reserve veterinarians be graduates of a recognized veterinary college or university, and have previously passed such moral, professional, and*



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physical examination as may be deemed necessary by the Secretary of War for the proper performance of their duties in mounted field service.

Sec. 6. That the Secretary of War is authorized to appoint board of examiners to conduct the examinations prescribed herein, one member of which shall be a field officer, one a surgeon, and two veterinarians.

Sec. 7. That all laws or parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this act be, and are hereby, repealed.

H.R. 17013, Mr. Anderson, of Ohio.—To establish in the Department of Agriculture a bureau to be known as the Bureau of Public Highways, and to provide for national aid in the improvement of the public roads. The said bureau shall consist of three commissioners, to be known as "Commissioners of Highways," two of whom shall be appointed by the President. The President shall detail to service as the third member of said commission an officer of the Engineer Corps of the U. S. Army, on the active list, of rank not below that of captain, who shall receive a salary of \$4,000 per annum.

H.R. 17029, Mr. Moon, of Tennessee.—The Secretary of War is authorized to convert the regimental Army post at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., into a brigade post, and for the purpose of the enlargement of the same to accommodate and quarter a brigade of troops there is appropriated \$700,000. The Secretary of War, in his discretion, may locate and construct buildings necessary for the use and accommodation of the troops of the brigade at any point in the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park, whether the same be contiguous to Fort Oglethorpe or not, said buildings to be used for the accommodation of part of the brigade to be located at Fort Oglethorpe.

H.R. 17039, Mr. Bates.—That the law now giving preference to soldiers, sailors, and marines discharged for disability only, in filling vacancies in the classified service, shall be, and the same is hereby, amended to include the following classes hereinbelow given for all honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, or marines, Regulars or Volunteers, in their respective classes as described, to wit: First class: Any soldier, sailor, or marine, honorably discharged, who is a veteran either of the Civil, Indian, or Spanish Wars, the Philippine insurrection, the campaign in China known as the "Boxer rebellion," or any subsequent wars. Second class: (a) Any honorably discharged soldier having served three or more consecutive enlistments; (b) any honorably discharged used for the accommodation of part of the brigade to be listed.

H.R. 17040, Mr. Bates.—Providing pensions for commissioned officers, non-commissioned officers, and enlisted men of the U. S. Army who served on the Western frontier during the Indian wars and campaigns from 1865 to 1890.

H.R. 17044, Mr. Barthold.—Appropriates \$50,000 for the erection of a suitable memorial to Vasco Nunez de Balboa in the Canal Zone.

H.R. 17219, Mr. Cline.—To place upon the retired list of the Army the names of the surviving officers who were mustered out under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved July 15, 1870.

H.R. 17224, Mr. Lee, of Georgia.—To convert the regimental Army post at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., into a brigade post.

H.R. 17226, Mr. Rucker, of Colorado.—To remove in certain cases the charge of desertion now standing against any officer or enlisted man who served in the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps of the United States during the Civil War.

INCREASE RANK AND PAY FOR AVIATORS.

H.R. 17243, Mr. Sharp.—That an increase of one grade in rank and double the pay of the grade held by virtue of this act shall be granted to officers of the Regular Army of the United States who are now, or may be hereafter, detailed on aviation duty as actual operators of aeroplanes or other flying devices by direction of the Secretary of War and while they are serving on such duty.

Sec. 2. That an increase of twenty-five per centum in the pay of their grade shall be granted all officers of the Regular Army of the United States who may attain a certificate hereinafter provided for, from the Secretary of War that they are military aviators, to be effective only when they become detached from aviation duty and while they are serving in their usual capacities after having attained the rating of military aviator, which extra compensation shall continue from year to year upon annual requalification by satisfactory examination and tests.

Sec. 3. That each enlisted man, except the master signal electricians of the Regular Army of the United States, who is now, or may be hereafter, detailed by the Secretary of War for aviation duty, shall be granted an increase of one grade in rank, with the pay of such rank while serving on such duty; and that any enlisted man, who shall have attained the rating of aeroplane mechanic, shall be granted an additional increase in pay of twenty-five per centum; Provided, That not to exceed one enlisted man for each aeroplane actually operated by the Government shall receive the rating of aeroplane mechanic.

Sec. 4. That there shall be paid to the heirs or designated legatees of any officer or enlisted man who dies while on aviation duty an amount equal to one year's pay of the grade he may hold at the time of his death, provided his death shall not be the result of his own misconduct.

Sec. 5. That the Chief Signal Officer of the Regular Army of the United States, under the direction of the Secretary of War, be, and is hereby, authorized to formulate all necessary regulations and requirements to govern the rating of military aviators and aeroplane mechanics; and such ratings shall be

certified by the Secretary of War in the form of diplomas for the rating of military aviators and warrants for the rating of aeroplane mechanics.

Sec. 6. Appropriates \$50,000 for carrying into effect the provisions of this act.

H.R. 17256, Mr. Hardwick.—That from and after the passage and approval of this act the pay and allowances as are now or may be hereafter fixed by law for officers of the Regular Army shall be doubled for such officers as are now or may be hereafter detailed by the Secretary of War on aviation duty: Provided, That this increase of pay and allowances shall be given to such officers only as are actual flyers of heavier-than-air craft, and while so detailed, as provided in Sec. 1: Provided further, That no more than thirty officers shall be detailed to the Aviation Service.

Sec. 2. That Par. 2 of Sec. 26 of an Act of Congress approved Feb. 2, 1901, entitled "An Act to increase the efficiency of the permanent Military Establishment of the United States," shall not limit the tour of detail to aviation duty of officers below the grade of lieutenant colonel: Provided, That nothing in this act shall be construed to increase the total number of officers now in the Regular Army.

H.R. 17258, Mr. Sharp.—To establish at Lorain, Ohio, on a site of adequate size fronting on Lake Erie, an aviation school for the purpose of instructing officers and enlisted men in the Regular Army of the United States in the art of aerial navigation in the practice of operating and constructing aeroplanes, hydro-aeroplanes, and other devices for navigating the air, and for the promotion and encouragement of the study of meteorology and wireless telegraphy. Sec. 2. That said school shall be under the direction of the Secretary of War and shall be properly equipped with all the necessary buildings, apparatus, and machinery for this purpose; that practical instructors shall be employed to properly carry out the object and purposes described in Sec. 1 of this act. Sec. 3. Appropriates not exceeding \$100,000.

H.R. 17336, Mr. Hobson.—To appoint Holmes E. Offley upon the retired list of the Navy with the rank of lieutenant.

H.R. 17348, Mr. Knowland.—For the relief of Edward R. Wilson, past assistant paymaster, U. S. Navy.

H.R. 17378, Mr. Lever.—Authorizing the President to reinstate William Harrison Saunders a midshipman in the U. S. Naval Academy.

H.R. 17470, Mr. Crago.—To pension widow and minor children of any officer or enlisted man who served in the war with Spain or the Philippine insurrection.

H.R. 17471, Mr. Crago.—To extend the Act of June 27, 1890, and the Act of April 19, 1908, to include widows and orphans of persons who served in the war with Spain or the Philippine insurrection.

H.R. 17472, Mr. Crago.—For the erection of a memorial to Gen. Edward Braddock along the old national road in Fayette county, Pa.

H.R. 17476, Mr. Berger.—Providing for the extension of the service of the Army and Navy stores to all employees of the Government.

H.R. 17481, Mr. Kahanianale.—Granting right of way through Fort Shafter Military Reservation and Pearl Harbor Naval Station, Territory of Hawaii, to the Pearl Harbor Traction Company (Ltd.).

H.R. 17482, Mr. Levy.—Creating the offices of vice admiral of the Navy.

H.R. 17483, Mr. Roberts, of Massachusetts.—That every person who hereafter deserts the military or naval service of the United States, or who, being duly enrolled, departs the jurisdiction of the district in which he is enrolled, or goes beyond the limits of the United States, with intent to avoid any draft into the military or naval service, lawfully ordered, shall be liable to all the penalties and forfeitures of Sec. 1996: Provided, That the provisions of this section and said Sec. 1996 shall not apply to any person deserting the military or naval service of the United States in time of peace: And provided further, That the loss of rights of citizenship imposed by law upon deserters from the naval service may be mitigated or remitted by the President where the offense was committed in time of peace and where the exercise of such clemency will not be prejudicial to the public interests. [Amending Sec. 1998, R.S.]

H.R. 17591, Mr. Sulloway.—Making an appropriation toward the reconstruction of a drydock at the Portsmouth Navy Yard.

H.R. 17594, Mr. McCall.—To authorize the compilation of the military and naval records of the Revolutionary War with a view to their publication.

H.R. 17598, Mr. Levy.—To establish the grade of vice admiral in the Navy of the United States.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Jan. 11, 1912.

A board of officers investigating the club rooms that certain midshipmen had established on Maryland avenue, in Annapolis, found four of them guilty of the charge alleged and gave each fifty demerits. The apartment was rented in a building in which there is a photographer's establishment, where visits to the club could be hidden under the guise of going to the photographer's.

Miss Rosalie Valk, daughter of Mrs. Snowden Valk, of Murray Hill, gave a tea on Saturday in honor of Miss Mary Alger, daughter of Prof. and Mrs. Philip R. Alger, U.S.N., whose engagement to Mdsn. R. C. Smith, of the class of '10, has recently been announced. Assisting Miss Valk were Mrs. Rittenour, wife of Instructor Rittenour; Mrs. Brereton, Miss Vera Baker, of London, England; Miss Louisa Terr, Miss Carolyn Steele, Miss Nancy Dashiell, Miss Margaret Bryan, Miss Anita Cresap and Miss Roberta Valk. Mrs. Leiper, wife of Instructor Leiper, is on a visit to her parents in Pittsburgh, Pa.

For three hours on Friday evening last, Prof. W. O. Stevens and his friends at Wardour, a hamlet near Annapolis where the Professor lives, fought flames in his house. The chimney above an open grate was the cause of the fire. The intensely cold night added to the difficulty of saving the house and considerable damage was done. Sunday afternoon a public organ recital was given at the Naval Academy chapel by Charles A. Zimmerman, leader of the band, as organist, assisted by Miss Margel Gluck, violinist; Miss Ella Ivey, accompanist, and Mr. McNally, tenor. A card party was given on Wednesday afternoon by Mrs. Trench, wife of Lieut. Comdr. M. E. Trench, U.S.N., Thursday afternoon Mrs. Wright, wife of Surg. Barton L. Wright, U.S.N., entertained at auction bridge at Carvel Hall. At five o'clock tea was served.

The following are the fixtures for the hunts of the Anne Arundel Hunt Club, composed chiefly of members of the naval circle here: Jan. 12, Weem's Creek, Lieutenant Poter; 13, Reservoir, Commander Durell; 17, East rt, Lieutenant Castle; 18, St. Margaret, 22, M.F.H.; 27, St. Margaret, M.F.H.; 29, St. Margaret, M.F.H.; Feb. 3, Reservoir. Mrs. Snyder, wife of Lieut. Comdr. C. P. Snyder, U.S.N., gave a card party on Wednesday afternoon. Mrs. Murphy, wife of Surg. J. A. Murphy, U.S.N., entertained at a card party on Thursday. Miss Helen Moss, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Moss, left here this week to spend the winter in Oklahoma with Mrs. Richards, mother of Lieut. Clarence A. Richards, U.S.N. Mrs. Williams, wife of Lieut. Comdr. Yancy S. Williams, U.S.N., paid a visit here recently to Miss Janie Feldmyer. Miss Gibbons, sister of Capt. J. H. Gibbons, U.S.N., and Mrs. Wilder, of Philadelphia, are guests of Capt. and Mrs. Gibbons. Paymr. Omar D. Conger, U.S.N., now on duty at the Naval Academy, has resigned the service to accept the position of chief of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts with the Emerson Company, of Baltimore, Md. The company has recently opened a large hotel in Baltimore.

Mrs. John H. Gibbons gave a delightful musicale on Saturday afternoon at the quarters of the superintendent. Mrs. Gibbons was gowned in dark blue messaline, with diamonds as ornaments. The program included music by Miss Margel Gluck, Mrs. Myron Whitney, Miss Ella Ivey and Mr. Myron Whitney. Supper was served after the musicale. There were two hundred acceptances of invitations to attend. The midshipmen gave a special informal hop on Saturday night. Mr. George Findlayson, of Canada, will coach the Navy polo team.

The fast Naval Academy basketball team won its third successive victory by a big score Saturday afternoon, de-



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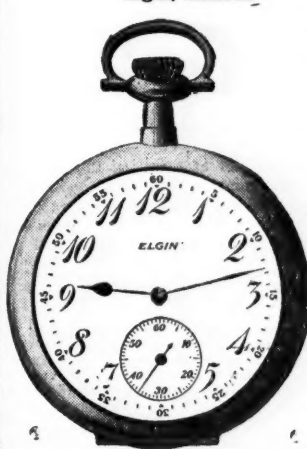
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feating Catholic University of Washington by 72 to 15. The visitors played a stiff game, but after the first five minutes the speed, physical condition and fine team work of the midshipmen made the game a foregone conclusion, the local team averaging nearly a field goal to the minute. The only department in which the visitors excelled was in comparative freedom from fouls; ten offenses were charged against the midshipmen. The midshipmen believe they have one of the strongest basketball teams in the country this year and are regretting that their schedule will not give them a chance to demonstrate fully their caliber. The Naval Academy team were: Byers, Wenzel, Smith, forwards; McKesay, Cochran, center; Wild, Ertz, Guards.

A change has been made in the regulations governing the admission of candidates for midshipmen in their entrance examinations. The minimum weight has been increased on entrance in one line and decreased in another. Heretofore the minimum weight on entrance for a candidate sixteen years of age was 105 pounds. It has been raised to 111 pounds and the addition of three pounds for each additional year of age of the candidate will now be required. Previous to the new regulation five pounds additional for each year was required.

Mrs. Seymour, mother of Mrs. Karns, wife of Lieut. Comdr. F. D. Karns, U.S.N., has returned from the Woman's Hospital, Baltimore, where she has been a patient for some time, and was the subject of a surgical operation. An afternoon card party was given Wednesday by Mrs. Guest, wife of Surg. Middleton S. Guest, U.S.N., at their home at Wardour, West Annapolis. Mrs. La Motte and daughter, of Canada, are the guests of Surg. and Mrs. Guest. Mrs. La Motte is the sister of Mrs. Guest. Mr. Harry Price, Navy pay clerk, slipped on a coasting track here on Wednesday night while crossing Francis street and sustained a severe sprain of his left ankle. Mrs. Thomas C. Walton and her two daughters, Miss Walton and Miss Nancy Walton, have returned from a stay abroad to their residence in Annapolis.

GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, N.Y.H., Jan. 11, 1912.

At the annual mess dinner of the Veteran Artillery Corps and Military Society, War of 1812, at the Union League Club in New York city on Jan. 8, the ninety-seventh anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans, there were present from Governors Island Col. William A. Mann, Col. John Van Rensselaer Hoff, Capt. John F. Madden, Adjutant 29th Inf., Capt. Charles W. Fenton, aide-de-camp, and Chaplain Edmund Banks Smith. Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant, recently elected a member of the Corps, was to have been present, but telegraphed his inability to reach New York on account of storms in the West. Colonel Hoff responded to the toast, "The Army of the United States; Gallant and Honored Defenders of Our Country," as proposed at the Corps banquets since Nov. 25, 1815.

Mrs. Grant returned last week from a visit with her sister, Mrs. Potter Palmer, in Florida. Lieut. Carroll B. Hodges has recovered from his sickness subsequent to an operation on Thanksgiving Day, and has gone to Washington on leave. Mr. Philip Allison has been transferred from Camden to the New York Navy Yard, Naval Constructor's Department, and is making his home with his parents, Col. and Mrs. James N. Allison.

Fire alarm was sounded on Sunday afternoon at 2:15. The building housing the stationary engine on the quartermaster's

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pier, used for unloading coal, was found to be on fire. As this building directly adjoins the coal sheds, wood storage, stable and settler's store, the danger of the fire's spreading was imminent. Prompt work by the fire department extinguished the blaze without further damage than the destruction of the engine house.

FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, Jan. 6, 1912.

Major John L. Hartman, 4th Cav., is confined to his home by an attack of grip. Col. Thomas F. Davis, U.S.A., is visiting his brother-in-law, Capt. Juan Hart, in El Paso. Lieut. Charles K. Lyman, 4th Cav., entertained at dinner last week at the Country Club, the guest of honor being Miss Lucy Gilbert. Mrs. A. B. Johnson, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. E. F. Glenn, and Colonel Glenn for two months, left on New Year's for Pasadena, Cal.

Miss Janie Ellis, sister of Lieut. O. Ellis, U.S.A., resigned her position in the public schools of El Paso last week and accompanied Mrs. John O'Shea and family to Fort Apache, Ariz., where Captain O'Shea has recently been ordered with two troops of the 4th Cavalry. Miss Ellis will probably accompany them to the Philippines when the regiment sails in April. Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Pender, of El Paso, entertained at a New Year's dinner in honor of Col. Thomas F. Davis and Capt. Juan Hart. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Edwin P. Pendleton entertained with a reception and a watch party on New Year's Eve at their quarters complimentary to the officers and their wives of the 4th Cavalry and the 23d Infantry, who were the only guests. The house was elaborately decorated with pink chrysanthemums and ferns. The regimental band played sacred and classical selections throughout the evening. Just a few minutes before twelve the band played the beautiful hymn "Holy Night," which fell on the midnight air with great impressiveness. A transparency holding the date 1911 had been arranged and as the first stroke of twelve sounded a bugler blew "Taps" and slowly the figures went out to be replaced by the New Year, 1912, as the last stroke of twelve died away and at the same moment "Reveille" was sounded, quickly followed by the entire band playing the "Twenty-third Infantry March." Punch was served during the evening, a delicious concoction of which the regiment guards the recipe. Enjoying the affair were Col. and Mrs. E. Z. Steever, Col. and Mrs. E. F. Glenn, Mrs. A. B. Johnson, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Jacob G. Galbraith, Major and Mrs. John L. Hartman, Major and Mrs. Robert B. Grubbs, Capt. and Mrs. S. A. Price, Capt. and Mrs. C. C. Farmer, Chaplain and Mrs. Thomas Livingston, Chaplain John Dallam, Capt. and Mrs. A. G. Ready, Capt. and Mrs. George S. Goodale, Capt. and Mrs. F. S. Young, Capt. S. Coleman, Lieut. and Mrs. Seth W. Cook, Lieut. and Mrs. W. S. Martin, Lieut. and Mrs. Charles J. Naylor, Lieut. and Mrs. R. M. Cheney, Lieut. and Mrs. E. G. Cullum, Lieut. and Mrs. R. S. Donaldson, Lieut. and Mrs. P. J. Kreffer, Miss Lucy Gilbert, Lieut. and Mrs. Gerrit Van S. Quackenbush, Lieut. and Mrs. S. H. Turner, Dr. and Mrs. James Dougherty, Lieut. Orville N. Tyler, Henry B. Coles, C. A. Thuis, H. B. Claggett, Joseph E. Morrow, Roy H. Coles. New Year's Day was observed officially at the garrison by an interchange of calls between the officers of the 4th Cavalry and those of the 23d Infantry.

Mrs. G. Van S. Quackenbush entertained informally this week, inviting a few guests to meet Mesdames E. Z. Steever and Jacob G. Galbraith, of the 4th Cavalry. Those present included E. F. Glenn, E. P. Pendleton, John L. Hartman, R. M. Cheney, Elmer Lindsey, George S. Goodale, P. H. Turner, W. F. Martin, Max Webster, A. P. Coles, J. A. Happer, J. F. Williams, Waters Davis.

On the evening of Dec. 30 the El Paso Social Club gave a masked ball at the Toltex Club in El Paso. The officers and ladies attending from the post were Mrs. E. F. Glenn, Mrs. A. B. Johnson, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. E. P. Pendleton, Lieut. and Mrs. G. Van S. Quackenbush, Lieut. F. H. Turner, C. A. Thuis, H. B. Claggett, J. E. Morrow, R. H. Coles, who were all in fancy costume, the last five officers and Lieutenant Quackenbush all being dressed alike as German students. The regimental band of the 23d Infantry furnished the music.

Orders were received at the post the middle of the week for headquarters, band and the battalion of the 23d Infantry to pack up as soon as possible and to move to Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., for station, and it is expected that they will leave about Jan. 20, when headquarters, band and one battalion of the 4th Cavalry, under Col. E. Z. Steever, will move into the garrison. The Cavalrymen, who have been in camp here since last May, have suffered severely the last month, as it has been very cold, snowing and raining, and they have only tents as shelter. Col. E. Z. Steever, 4th Cav., received orders this week from department headquarters at San Antonio for six troops of the regiment now here to proceed to Fort Huachuca, Ariz., for station. The command to be under Lieut. Col. Jacob G. Galbraith, and it is expected they will leave in a few days for their new station.

FORT SLOCUM.

Fort Slocum, N.Y., Jan. 11, 1912.

Col. and Mrs. Andrus were hosts New Year's Day at a reception to the officers and ladies of the depot at Fort Slocum, N.Y. Delicious eggnog and fruit cake were served at noon and the New Year spirit of gladness and hearty exchange of greetings added greatly to a most enjoyable gathering.

Lieut. and Mrs. Moseley entertained on Tuesday evening, Jan. 2, with two tables of bridge. The players included Major and Mrs. Wadhams, Dr. and Mrs. Tignor, and Lieut. and Mrs. Chaffin.

Mrs. Henry and little daughter arrived on Saturday, Jan. 6.

A number of the members of the garrison enjoyed a very pleasant evening on Friday, Jan. 5, at ladies' night at the Officers' Club.

Capt. and Mrs. J. L. Roberts, jr., entertained at dinner on Tuesday evening for Lieut. and Mrs. Cubbison and Lieut. and Mrs. Moseley.

Dr. and Mrs. E. P. Tignor entertained Lieut. and Mrs. Chaffin at dinner on Thursday evening.

On Friday of last week the Afternoon Bridge Club met at Mrs. Moseley's. The prizes went to Mrs. Roberts and Mrs. Tignor.

Mrs. Wadhams was hostess at a bridge on Wednesday afternoon complimentary to Mrs. W. H. Allen. Prizes were won by Mrs. Roberts, Mrs. De Loffre and Mrs. Tignor, and a very handsome guest prize was presented to Mrs. Allen.

FORT SHERIDAN.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., Jan. 9, 1912.

Mrs. Getty and the children have joined the Colonel and are all settled in the commanding officers' quarters. Lieut. C. R. Abraham won a handsome set of cluny of twenty-two pieces in a raffle held here last week. Christmas week was very quiet. Major and Mrs. J. B. McDonald held a large reception Christmas Day and there were several small dinners, among those entertaining being Lieut. and Mrs. Broadhurst, Col. and Mrs. Chatfield, Major and Mrs. McDonald.

Kenneth Moore entertained a jolly house party from Dec. 29 to 31, inclusive. His guests were the Misses Jean Ten Broeck, Queenie Spencer, Catherine Schumacher and Marie Wilson, and the Messrs. Dunarez, Spencer, Edward Knox and Nathan Carwith. On their first day they all attended the young people's hop, held over at the gymnasium from 4 to 6. A progressive dinner for twelve followed, arranged by Mrs. Moore. Other guests were Miss Harrison, niece of Mrs. W. R. Dashiell, and Mr. Walton Goode. That evening the guests enjoyed a tangle party, silver engraved thimbles being prizes for the girls and silver stick pins for the boys.

On New Year's Day there were two large receptions. Col. and Mrs. W. H. Chatfield received from 12 till 2, assisted by Mrs. McDonald, Mrs. Dashiell, Mrs. Tupper, Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Van Poole, Mrs. Blanchard, Mrs. Moore and Mrs. Saville in receiving, while Miss Bishop, Miss Clark, Miss Rafferty and Miss Harrison served. In the evening Capt. and Mrs. W. C. Rogers held open house from 4 till 7 o'clock. Miss Ezekiel, of Des Moines, has been the guest of her sister, Mrs. C. C. Clark, but has now returned to her home.

On Saturday evening Capt. and Mrs. Moore gave Kenneth's guests a bowling party. All the high school crowd in the post, John and Susannah Boland, Alfred McNamee, Wilson Saville and Walton Goode enjoyed their hospitality, which concluded with an oyster supper over at the house. The house party broke up on Sunday, all leaving for their homes. Mrs. T. B. Seigle gave a large tea during the holidays. Capt. and Mrs. A. W. Brown are away, the Captain having a month's sick leave. Lieut. and Mrs. Broadhurst gave a dinner on Friday a week ago for Lieut. and Mrs. McNeill, Lieut. and Mrs. Smyser, Lieut. W. G. Langwill and his bride have returned to the post and are now at home to their friends in quarters 95, barracks.

Mrs. W. R. Dashiell entertained the Ladies' Bridge Club last Thursday. Mr. and Mrs. John Irwin Marshall, of Highland Park, entertained on Friday with a large bridge and five-hundred party. The score cards and souvenirs were hand-painted pointsettias, the work of Miss Valencia Rafferty, daughter of the hostess. Mrs. Marshall's sisters, Miss Ezekiel, of Des Moines, and Mrs. C. C. Clark assisted in receiving. From the post were Col. and Mrs. Chatfield, Mrs. Tupper, Mr. Xavier Tupper, Capt. and Mrs. Rogers, Capt. and Mrs. Seigle, Major and Mrs. McDonald, Major and Mrs. Dashiell, Capt. and Mrs. Cole, Miss Flanagan, Capt. and Mrs. Saville, Capt. and Mrs. Moore, Capt. and Mrs. Blanchard, Lieutenants Miller, Reisinger and Hotmann and Major Wittenmyer. There were nine tables of bridge and eight very handsome prizes. Mrs. Rogers winning an electric desk lamp and Major Wittenmyer a brass magazine rack, while at five-hundred Mrs. Chatfield won a linen bureau set and Colonel Chatfield an electric reading lamp. An elaborate supper was served and the guests remained till the "wee sma' hours."

Miss Flanagan, of St. Louis, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Casper Cole. Miss Flinckine, of Des Moines, is visiting her aunt, Mrs. E. R. Tompkins.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., Jan. 8, 1912.

Regardless of the zero weather, the Lindholm Players, in the farce, "Man From Minnesota," drew a good-sized audience in Fort Sheridan Theater Thursday evening. Other numbers on the program were Burke and Farlow, comedians; the Mullani Sisters, in up-to-date musical selections; Rogers and Wiley, jokers and singers; Pearson and Joell, in a little comical act, and the colored performers, McCarver and Diggs. Some new scenery has been added to the stage. Another professional vaudeville is arranged for Jan. 18. There will be motion pictures in the hospital Jan. 21, a concert and amateur vaudeville in the theater Jan. 23, and a soldiers' hop Jan. 27, in charge of the committee.

Gen. R. W. Hoyt, commanding the Department of the Lakes, with First Lieut. A. Higgins, 25th Inf., aide-de-camp, inspected the post, devoting two days to looking through the buildings, observing the troops drill and noting the horsemanship of mounted officers. The horsemanship test was made in the riding hall where the Infantry and medical officers, including Colonel Getty, Lieutenant Colonels Wilcox and Chatfield, Majors Wittenmyer and Clark, Chaplain Rice, Captains Moore, Saville and Crain and Lieutenants Boughton and Yount were required to ride at a trot and gallop about the hall. The Cavalry officers, including Major McDonald, Captains McNamee, Cole, Tompkins and Lieutenants Going, Smyser, Broadhurst and McNeill gave exhibitions of hurdle jumping. The General also inspected the mounts.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BORN.

BREMERMAN.—Born at Fort Brady, Mich., Dec. 25, 1911, to the wife of Post Comy. Sergt. Charles F. Bremerman a son.

CLARKE.—Born at Camp Elliott, Panama, Jan. 1, 1912, a daughter to Lieut. and Mrs. Thomas Stanley Clarke, U.S.M.C.

HALLAHAN.—Born to the wife of Post Comy. Sergt. James Hallahan, U.S.A., a son, on Dec. 26, 1911, at Fort Robinson, Neb.

NOCKOLDS.—Born at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 1, 1912, a daughter, to the wife of Vetr. Coleman Nockolds, 1st U.S. Cav.

REASONER.—Born to the wife of Capt. Mathew A. Reasoner, Med. Corps, U.S.A., a daughter, on Dec. 31, 1911, at Vancouver Barracks, Wash.

STILES.—Born to the wife of Ensign William Henry Stiles, jr., U.S.N., at Branford Point, Conn., Jan. 4, 1912, a daughter, Elizabeth Scott Stiles.

YOPP.—Born to the wife of Battalion Sergt. Major Frank J. Yopp, 23d U.S. Inf., on Jan. 3, 1912, a son, Robert Frank.

MARRIED.

HODGES.—COLEMAN.—At San Antonio, Tex., Jan. 3, 1912, Lieut. John Neal Hodges, Corps of Engineers, U.S.A., and Miss Claude Cecelia Coleman.

IDE.—BLAIR.—At San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 27, 1911, Lieut. Charles E. Ide, Coast Art. Corps, and Miss Clarita Rubio Blair.

MORSE.—BARNIER.—At Manila, P.I., Nov. 29, 1911, Major Arthur W. Morse, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Charlotte Barnier.

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MONUMENTS MAUSOLEUMS

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PARKS—WALKE.—At Norfolk, Va., Jan. 10, 1912, Mr. Rufus Parks, jr., son of Pay Dir. Rufus Parks, U.S.N., to Miss Diana Talbot Walke.

DIED.

BAKER.—Died in New York city, Jan. 6, 1912, William Phipps Baker, father of Capt. William Bernard Baker, 4th U.S. Inf.

BALL.—In his eighty-first year, at the residence of his daughter, Mary Randolph Ball, in Washington, D.C., on Jan. 9, 1912, George Washington Ball, father of Pay Dir. R. T. M. Ball, U.S. Navy.

BUTLER.—Died at Manila, P.I., Jan. 4, 1912, Miss Frances Butler, sister of the wife of Major John W. Joyce, U.S.A.

DAHLGREN.—Died at Trenton, N.J., Jan. 10, 1912, Charles B. Dahlgren, son of the late Rear Admiral John A. Dahlgren, U.S.N., and formerly an acting master in the Navy, who resigned in 1865. He was seventy-two years of age.

HAMILTON.—Died at Milwaukee, Wis., Dec. 31, 1911, Mrs. Sophia J. Hamilton, widow of Gen. Charles S. Hamilton, U.S.A., and mother of Col. William R. Hamilton, U.S.A., retired, and grandmother of Lieut. Charles S. Hamilton, 13th U.S. Inf.

HUGHES.—Died at Washington, D.C., Jan. 3, 1912, Mary E. Franklin Hughes, widow of Capt. Daniel W. Hughes, U.S.A.

KOERPER.—Died Jan. 10, 1912, at Washington, D.C., Col. Egon A. Koerper, U.S.A., retired.

LEVIS.—Died at Waverly, N.Y., Dec. 31, 1911, Barrett Levis, son of Capt. Francis A. Levis, U.S. Rev. Cutter Service.

McNAMEE.—Died at El Paso, Texas, Mrs. Anne McNamee, aged eighty years. She is survived by three daughters and five sons, among them being Comdr. Luke McNamee, U.S.N., and Capt. M. M. McNamee, 15th U.S. Cav.

NENDALL.—Died at Fort Meade, S.D., Dec. 9, 1911, Laurita L. Nendall, aged 5 years, daughter of Trumpeter Ezra F. Nendall, Troop I, 12th U.S. Cav.

OLMSTEAD.—Died at Des Moines, Iowa, Dec. 19, 1911, Major Jerald A. Olmstead, U.S.A., retired.

ROLLINS.—Died at Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D.C., Nov. 7, 1911, Ordnance Sergt. George H. Rollins, U.S.A., retired.

WICKHAM.—Died in Washington, D.C., Dec. 22, 1911, William T. Wickham, brother of the wife of Gen. E. R. Kellogg. Internment at Norwalk, Ohio. Colonel Wickham was a veteran of the Civil War, serving as an officer of the 55th O.V.I. and on the staff of Gen. O. O. Howard as inspector of Artillery. He was Assistant Adjutant General of Ohio on Governor Foraker's staff.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

Col. Louis D. Conley, of the 69th N.Y., has invited Cardinal Farley to review the regiment in the armory on Monday night, Jan. 29.

Col. Walter B. Hotchkiss, of the 22d N.Y., will assemble the regiment in the armory on Thursday night, Jan. 18, for review by the Defendarm Association. The 2d Battalion of the regiment will be reviewed by Brevet Brig. Gen. William G. Bates, commanding the 71st N.Y., on Tuesday night, Jan. 23.

G.O. 55, Dec. 13, 1911, A.G.O., of New York, publishes a memorandum showing differences between Infantry Drill Regulations of 1911 and those of 1904. The order is similar to the one issued by Adjutant General Stewart of Pennsylvania, on Nov. 1 last, and will prove of great assistance to officers.

Major Gen. Charles F. Roe, commanding the division, N.G. N.Y., will review the 8th N.Y. on Saturday night, Jan. 20.

Col. Charles Collins, commander of the Coast Artillery Corps, National Guard of Maine, has appointed Mr. Walter DeCosta Moore quartermaster. Mr. Moore began his military service as a member of a cadet corps in Buffalo, in which he was advanced to the rank of major. He was afterwards six years in the 65th Infantry, N.G.N.Y., leaving the organization with the rank of sergeant. He served with the Guard through the Buffalo strikes, and when the Spanish-American War broke out he enlisted in the 65th N.Y. Volunteers. Since coming to Maine Mr. Moore has been prominent in social and athletic circles. He is a member of the Portland Club, the Portland Athletic Club, and the Portland Yacht Club. As a member of the Portland Board of Trade he is chairman of the membership committee.

An ambulance company is created to be designated and known as the 2d Ambulance Company, N.G.N.Y., and will be stationed in the city of Rochester. Capt. Charles O. Boswell, M.C., is relieved from duty with the 3d Infantry, and will assume command of the 2d Ambulance company.

The season for indoor target practice in the Michigan National Guard will hereafter begin on Feb. 1 and end on April 30 of each year.

An inspection of the several organizations of the National Guard of Pennsylvania will be made by officers of the United States Army in February and March next. This inspection is separate and distinct from inspections to be conducted by officers of the Inspector General's Department, National Guard of Pennsylvania, and which will be held during months of April, May and June, 1912.

In the 5th Regiment of New Jersey, located in Paterson, armory rifle practice began on Jan. 8. Battalion drills began on Jan. 10 to continue until Feb. 28.

The report of small-arms practice of the Connecticut National Guard, for the year ending 1911, shows the figure of merit to be 70.13. This is a decided gain over the record of 1910, when the figure of merit was 50.69. Out of an average strength of 2,312 there were 215 experts, 58 sharpshooters and 953 marksmen. Of the three regiments the 2d had the best figure of merit, viz. 74.55.

A telegram from Albany to the New York Tribune, dated Jan. 8, to the effect that Major John F. O'Ryan, of the 2d Battalion of Field Artillery, will be appointed major general to command the National Guard if the power of Tammany Hall can bring it about, does Major O'Ryan an injustice. The Major is not a member of Tammany Hall, and members of that organization have not been working in his behalf, but for another officer now holding a high position in the Guard. Major O'Ryan is a member of the Democratic League which is an anti-Tammany organization, and under the circumstances Tammany influence would not be exerted for any individual out of its fold. That the Major is not letting politics enter

into military matters he controls is best proved by the appointments he has made in his armory employees. His aim has been first and foremost to get reliable men, who are thorough soldiers, and who can help in the practical instruction of the command. Instead of making political appointments, he has appointed men who have been in the U.S. Army, who have special recommendations and several from the National Guard. There is not one political appointment among the armory help. The Major simply aims to get the best there is for the efficiency of his organization and has succeeded wonderfully well. If he ever assumes the office of major general, which is considered probable, we have no fear that he will not make good, and we do not believe that he will ride a willing horse to death either as some have predicted he would do if he got control of the reins.

First Lieut. Alfred L. Golsh and 2d Lieut. Luke H. Cutter, of Co. D, 7th N.Y., recently promoted, have been duly commissioned. At the drill and review of the regiment to be held on Jan. 15, when Brevet Major Gen. George Moore Smith and David E. Austen, and Brevet Major William H. Palmer, retired, have been invited to be the guests of the evening, there will be a presentation of the State Decoration for long and faithful service to thirty-two members of the regiment.

Second Lieut. Thomas H. Barber, of the 12th N.Y., son of the late Gen. Thomas H. Barber, has been recommended for promotion to first lieutenant.

Lieut. H. Hendrick, of the 9th N.Y., has resigned on account of business.

In the report of Adj. Gen. Henry M. Warfield, of Maryland, regarding rifle practice for the year 1911, it is shown that the high figure of merit is held by the 1st Infantry, 98.23. The 4th has a figure of 88.86, and the 5th, 86.83. There are 227 experts, 25 sharpshooters and 932 marksmen. The best showing of the entire organization is made by Co. I, of the 4th. Of a total of 51 men 23 are experts, and the remaining 28 marksmen. The figure of merit is 145. This same company had the highest figure in 1910, 160.78.

71ST N.Y.—COL. WILLIAM G. BATES.

The Honorable Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, who reviewed the 71st Regiment, N.G.N.Y., in its armory on the night of Jan. 5, under command of Col. William G. Bates, not only congratulated the officers of the regiment upon the unusually good showing the command had made in the review and regimental parade, but also complimented the officers upon the excellent class of men he had observed in the ranks, men who by their steadiness and attention showed pride in the organization, and consequently are the men who can be relied upon to make good soldiers. This praise from Mr. Stimson was given to the officers when they assembled in the Colonel's quarters, at the conclusion of the military ceremonies, and was certainly well deserved, for the regiment gave a fine exhibition in steadiness, snap and precision of movements, and with its full dress distinctive uniform, with white cross belts, the regiment was indeed a handsome looking body.

For the review the command was equalized by Adjutant George Perrine, into eight companies of twenty files each, for the 1st and 2d Battalions, and four companies of sixteen files each for the 3d Battalion. The battalion commanders were Majors William S. Beekman, Edward J. Flack and James M. Hutchison. The formation was in line of masses. During the standing review Mr. Stimson instead of passing merely around the regiment, passed in front of each line of companies in succession which tested the steadiness of the men all the more. Mr. Stimson in addition to Colonel Bates and staff, was accompanied by Brig. Gen. Erasmus M. Weaver, Chief of Coast Artillery, U.S.A.; Brig. Gen. William Verbeck, the Adjutant General, N.G.N.Y.; Brig. Gen. George Moore Smith, retired, N.G.N.Y., and Col. George R. Cecil, U.S.A., the two latter officers being in civilian dress.

At the conclusion of the review, Co. G, Capt. Henry Maslin, was ordered to the front and center, and was formally presented with the Veterans' trophy, for having the best attendance record last year. The company marched out in fine shape and was very much admired by visiting officers. It had also the largest number of men present at the review. State and regimental long service medals were next presented to a number of officers and men, after which the regiment was formed in line for regimental parade, the companies parading unequalled, and all of them made a handsome display in the passage. Companies G and K had the largest turn out. After the parade there was dancing for members and guests. Mr. Stimson and the special guests being entertained by the officers of the 71st at a collation. Among those present in addition to Mr. Stimson and his honor staff, were Col. A. Cronkhite, U.S.A.; Capt. Hugh D. Wise, U.S.A.; Capt. S. T. Ansell, U.S.A.; Col. G. Hurry, N.G.N.Y.; Capt. H. T. Ashmore, 12th N.Y.; Major A. J. Bleeker, N.Y.; Capt. H. C. Meserve and Lieut. J. M. Ives, Conn. N.G.; Lieut. L. Roberts Walton, 9th N.Y., and Captain Miles, N.G.N.Y.

Before the military ceremonies, the Secretary of War and Generals Weaver, Smith and Verbeck and Colonels Cecil and Cronkhite were entertained at dinner at the Union League Club by the field and staff officers of the 71st. The regimental band rendered a very enjoyable concert before and after the military ceremonies, and its selections during the latter received very favorable comment.

2D BATTALION OF FIELD ARTILLERY, N.Y.

Major John F. O'Ryan, commanding the 2d Battalion of Field Artillery, in furtherance of the problems in combat firing he started at the state camp at Peekskill, last November, has arranged for another instructive and interesting problem to be worked out by a detachment from the battalion, near the Battalion Farm on Sunday and Monday (Lincoln's Birthday), Feb. 11 and 12, 1912. The problem will involve a mounted reconnaissance on Sunday afternoon of a hostile position in the mountains northeast of Salem and the selection of positions for two batteries to fire on Monday morning at dawn against an old stone cabin (fortified) and a line of entrenchments. The entrenchments and buildings will be occupied by dummy soldiers.

The provisional batteries will leave the farm about 2 a.m. on Monday morning and make a night march to the selected positions, going into action as soon as the targets are visible. Service charges will be used. The movement will be carried out as a practical training and instruction for scouts, agents of communication, signal men, route markers and reconnaissance officers.

As more men than are needed will desire this service, the details for the command will be made up by the sergeant major from those who volunteer. Length of service and record will determine selections.

Men desiring this service will submit their names promptly to their first sergeants.

IOWA.

Adjutant Gen. Guy E. Logan, of Iowa, announces that the advisory board, having selected new designs of service medals, for the five, ten, fifteen and twenty-year periods, for the Iowa National Guard, the same are adopted, and will be issued under the following regulations:

To each member of the Guard who has actually served a full period of either five, ten, fifteen or twenty years, will be issued the medal to which he is entitled. In computing time, actual commissioned or enlisted service in the Iowa Guard, the Volunteer Army of the United States in the War of the Rebellion, or the Spanish-American War, will be considered as service.

All medals will be issued by number and in case a member to whom a medal has been issued permanently leaves the Guard the medal becomes his personal property but to all members who have been issued medals and remain in the service until entitled to the next higher service medal, the first medal issued must be returned to the Adjutant General's Department with the requisition for the new medal.

The medal will be worn on the left breast next after the United States Army campaign badge, and will be worn at all times on the dress uniform. A ribbon bar of same pattern

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Beer is a saccharine product. The slightest taint of impurity injures its healthfulness. Light starts decay even in pure beer. Dark glass, the scientists say, gives protection against light.

Purity above everything else distinguishes Schlitz beer from common beer.

We use the costliest materials—we age Schlitz for months to prevent biliousness—it will not ferment in your stomach.

Schlitz is sent to you in Brown Bottles, thus protecting Schlitz purity from the brewery to your glass.

Without all these precautions no beer can be healthful, and who knowingly would drink beer that was not?

If you knew what we know about beer, you would say, "Schlitz—Schlitz in Brown Bottles."



The Beer That Made Milwaukee Famous

Order a case from your dealer today.
See that crown or cork is branded "Schlitz."

8-M

as ribbon on medal will be issued for wear on the field service uniform.

All other state service medals, except twenty-five year medal, which have been issued, are abolished and will not be worn on any military occasion by an active member of the Guard.

The 54th Infantry had the best record of drill attendance among the regiments during the six months ending June 30, 1911, its percentage being 79.26. The second best record was 76.52 per cent. attained by the 56th Infantry.

The strength of the Guard June 30, 1911, was as follows: Staff departments, 5; brigade staff, 7; medical department, 93; 53d Infantry, 733; 54th Infantry, 739; 55th Infantry, 670; 56th Infantry, 771; total, 3,018.

NAVAL MILITIA ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the National Naval Militia Association will convene in Washington, D.C., on Tuesday, Jan. 16. At this meeting the reports of the Legislative Committee of the Association will be read and suggestions received as to legislation with reference to the Naval Militia. The major part of the two days' convention will be devoted to building up the defenses for the passage of the National Naval Militia bill, which will place the Naval Militia on a similar basis to that of the National Guard under the Dick bill.

Plans for the summer work for this year will be promulgated by Capt. Archibald H. Davis, U.S.N., and in all probability there will be some professional papers read by officers of the Navy and an address by Secretary Meyer.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

K. J. K. wants to know the mottoes of the 6th Infantry and the 9th Infantry. Both regiments are now in the Philippines. Who can tell us?

B. K. D. asks: (1) Does the pension granted an officer's widow require special legislation? (2) Is any provision made for minor children? Answer: If the officer's death was due to his military service, let the widow apply under the general law to the Pension Commissioner, who on receipt of her statement of facts will send the proper blank or information. The general law which provides a pension for widows also grants \$2 a month to each minor child. If the officer's death was not due to his service, the widow has no claim under the law, and special legislation would be necessary to fit her case.

J. H.—We cannot advise you as to how many vacancies there are in each grade of non-commissioned officers in the Signal Corps. Address your specific question, with reason for making it, to the Adjutant General.

V. C. B.—We have no recollection of having published in the year 1904 or thereabouts a poem entitled "Casey's up the Pole" or "Casey's down the Pole."

ALBAY asks: (1) In speaking of a target range, what is considered to be the right of the range, the right as viewed from the targets, or as viewed from the firing point? "A" claims from the targets as they represent the enemy, and speaking of an enemy we always say "his right." "B"

claims the opposite, as both the firer and the markers in the pit, always face the same direction. (2) If a rifle shoots to the mark with the proper elevation at each range, can that rifle be said to shoot at "zero" at all ranges? Answer: (1) "B" is correct. The right of the targets is from the right of the firing line. (2) No. Zero refers to windage. What you evidently refer to is known as the "normal elevation."

J. W. M. asks: I would like authoritative information regarding my service in the Army and what construction to place on G.O. 90, War Dept., 1911, relative to purchase of discharge. My first enlistment in Troop F, 5th Cav., began May 13, 1904, and expired May 12, 1907, making an enlistment period. Enlisted again Jan. 18, 1908, in 155th Co., C.A.C., was discharged Jan. 17, 1911. During my second enlistment I was absent forty days in all, but did not have to make the time good. Enlisted again Feb. 16, 1911, in 37th Co., C.A.C., and am still serving in company. Now G.O. 90, 1911, states that in computing service for purchasing discharge said service need not be continuous, the soldier completing a certain number of years can purchase his discharge for the amount of, say in seven years, \$60. I may add that I received bonus and re-enlistment pay according to Par. 285, Pay Manual. Answer: If you wish to purchase your discharge now, when within the year you have received bonus for re-enlistment, you will have to pay, in addition to the \$60, the three months' bonus you received for re-enlistment. In another year you would have to pay \$55 and not the bonus.

J. K.—Your questions as to prize money, extra-duty pay and sharpshooter qualification should be sent through the channel.

J. G.—No orders sending either 9th or 10th Cavalry to Philippines.

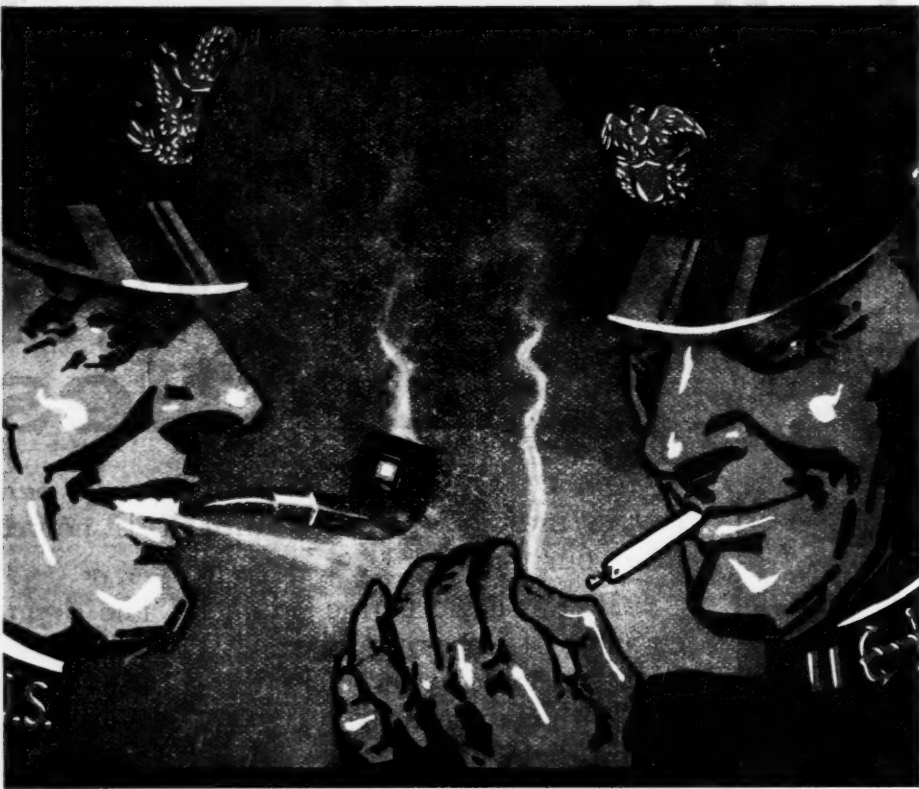
R. O. L.—The authorized commissioned strength of the U.S. Army is 5,026, including 180 officers of the Philippine Scouts. The salaries range from \$1,700 to \$8,000 per year. There are seven major generals, twenty-seven brigadier generals, 159 colonels, 183 lieutenant colonels, 463 majors, 1,424 captains, 1,616 first lieutenants, 1,080 second lieutenants. Uniforms and equipments vary in price according to rank. Equipment houses advertising in our columns will answer specific questions as to prices.

J. W.—Perfectly proper that you were charged for the time absent from duty, as in the eyes of the law you "rendered no service" during that period.

BOWERY LAD.—No orders have been issued for change of station 29th Infantry, now at Fort Jay. There are no Engineer companies stationed in New York state. Future movements of troops, as soon as ordered, are noted in our table of Army stations.

SOLDIER asks: Who is the senior in the following case? Sergeant A was appointed battalion sergeant major from sergeant, Co. M, — Inf., Oct. 12, 1909; Color Sergeant B was appointed battalion sergeant major Jan. 15, 1910. Answer: A takes precedence "by date of commission." See A.R. 10.

A. C. P. asks: In your issue of Dec. 30, 1911, in G.O. 27, Central Division, is an indorsement from the Adjutant General's Office, Washington, D.C., dated Dec. 7, 1911, stating that Army musicians will be designated to take the course of instruction at the Institute of Musical Art, New York city. Please inform me where to apply for the purpose of entering that institution as an Army musician, also please let me know if members of the recruit service bands are included in that order! Answer: Apply to the A.G., Washington, D.C., through the channel.



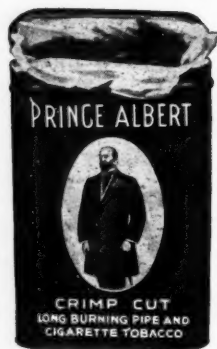
P. A. turns the trick in either pipe or cigarette. It gives the pipe a new value. It makes a hand-made cigarette what it ought to be—just a roll of clean, fragrant, even-burning tobacco.

If you don't know the joy smoke, you're missing a good share of the fun there is in being a man. Don't be afraid—P. A. is a man's smoke—but *it can't bite your tongue.*

PRINCE ALBERT

the national joy smoke

The tidy, red tin—sold everywhere. Also in 5¢ cloth bags, handy for cigarette making, wrapped in weather-proof paper that keeps the tobacco fresh and fragrant in any climate; and in half-pound and pound humidor.



INTERPRETATIONS OF INFANTRY DRILL REGULATIONS, 1911.

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H. G. M. asks: Quote authority for wearing the bayonet (U.S. Mag. Rifle) with the ring to the rear. Unless so worn it cannot be drawn with "the back of hand toward the body" Par. 95, I.D.R., 1911. Many companies of Regulars and N.G. troops wear it, ring to front. Answer: Return bayonet as in Par. 96 and you will find ring to rear.

J. S. L. asks: Page 19, Infantry Drill Regulations, 1911, gives the following instructions: To announce range, extend the arm toward the leaders or men for whom the signal is intended, fist closed; by opening and closing the fist, expose thumb and fingers to the number equal to the hundreds of yards, etc. Now, the difficulty which attaches itself to this plain statement is, some seem to interpret it that it is the number of times the fist is opened and closed, denotes the number of yards required, while others take it to mean that the number of fingers exposed, as the book reads, is what denotes the number of yards. Please set us right, as it is taught in the school of some battalions (non-commissioned officers' school) as the opening and closing of the fist, once, for each hundred yards, while in other battalions, the fingers are taught as what represent the number of yards required. Answer: Par. 43, Each separate finger indicates 100 yards, thus if the fingers and thumb of one hand are spread open they indicate 5 "hundreds of yards" (500 yds.). If the fist is then closed and again opened exposing three fingers, it indicates in all 8 "hundreds of yards." If "a short horizontal line with the forefinger" is described, 50 yards are added, the result of the three motions being 500 plus 300 plus 50, or 850 yards.

MILITIA asks: (1) What is the position of the lieutenant colonel when the commanding officer salutes the reviewing officer and takes post on his right and accompanies him around the regiment at a review. (2) What is the position of the lieutenant colonel when the commanding officer, after saluting the reviewing officer (Par. 714) turns out of the column and takes his post on the right of the reviewing officer, his staff on the right of the reviewing officer's staff. (3) Is the lieutenant colonel to be considered as a part of "his (the commanding officer's) staff" during a review? Answer: (1) He remains in his position unless the staff accompanies the commanding officer. In the latter case the book makes no provision. Would rule that lieutenant colonel in such case places himself on right of colonel during ride around troops. (2) Book makes no provision. Would rule that lieutenant colonel places himself on right of colonel when the latter takes post on right of reviewing officer. (3) No.

CAPTAIN asks: In forming a battalion in line for ceremonies, assuming the companies arrive parallel to the line to be occupied and then wheel into line by command "Squads left," would the captains remain on the flanks as prescribed in Par. 276, or take their posts in front of their companies after forming line? Answer: Company is not yet a part of the battalion. Captain should take post in front of center until he halts it and commands, "Right dress."

COLOR SERGEANT asks: In Par. 772, is there any significance in the fact that in some of the sections the words "color and color guard" are used, while in others the words "the color" is used alone. Is it to be understood that the color guard always accompanies the color. A close reading of the last section would seem to indicate that the color guard is not with the color. Answer: The "color," "color guard," and "color and color guard" refer in all cases to the same

thing collectively, namely, the national and regimental color, color bearers and privates.

H. R. G.—There is no authority in the I.D.R., 1911, for executing charge bayonet in close order drill, nor in double rank formation. The fourth section of Par. 74 prohibits the fixing of bayonets except in bayonet exercise, on guard or for combat. Under Par. 4, should the necessity arise for charging bayonets in double rank, it would be executed in the most expeditious manner without regard to the precision incidental to close order drill.

S. S. R. asks: Which of the following is the proper way to dismiss a company where bayonets are to be fixed and guns put in a rack before dismissal? 1st: Inspection arms; order arms; fix bayonets; dismiss. 2d: Inspection arms; port arms; order arms; fix bayonets; dismiss. Answer: The I.D.R., 1911, directs (Par. 75) that the bayonet is not fixed except in bayonet exercise, on guard, or for combat. The men should fix their bayonets individually without command just before the rifles are placed in the racks, unless otherwise directed by the commanding officer.

J. L. C. asks: In new Infantry Drill Regulations, Par. 176, does the guide step back and mark time, or does he stand fast in front of No. 1, front rank, until the movement is completed; this in case of company right? Answer: Steps back and marks time.

FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Dec. 30, 1911.

Col. and Mrs. Fredericks received New Year's, assisted by Mrs. Page, Mrs. Kennedy, Mrs. Roberts, Mrs. Simons and Mrs. Berry. Mrs. Murray presided at the punch bowl, assisted by Miss Fredericks. The dining room was very attractive in the holiday colors. Col. and Mrs. H. L. Roberts received their friends on New Year's and were assisted by her mother, Mrs. Edgar; Mrs. Badger, Mrs. Hannay, Mrs. Bache, Mrs. Sevier, of New York, and Mrs. Starr. Miss Budd and Miss Fredericks presided at the punch bowl. Major and Mrs. Poor were home to the 22d Infantry on New Year's, Miss Priscilla Poor and Miss Frances Murray assisting.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. H. L. Roberts had their son, Robert Pierpont Edgar, christened at St. Mark's Cathedral, in the presence of many friends. Mr. and Mrs. Hal H. Sevier, of New York city, were godfather and godmother. Mr. Jack Hunt, of the City of Mexico, acted as proxy for Gen. B. K. Roberts, of Washington, D.C. After the ceremony Col. and Mrs. Roberts entertained their friends at their quarters. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Roberts entertained in honor of Elizabeth Sperry Roberts's twelfth birthday, inviting the little ones of the post. Games were enjoyed during the afternoon. Mrs. Patrick Guirney entertained the Lower Post Card Club and additional friends in the afternoon.

Mrs. Charles G. Starr, Mrs. C. G. Treat, of the post, and Mrs. Coleman were hostesses at the Country Club Saturday. Many pre-nuptial affairs have been given in honor of Miss Coleman and Lieutenant Hodges. Col. and Mrs. C. G. Starr entertained the bridal party at the Menger Hotel. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Harris L. Roberts, of Fort Sam Houston, gave a luncheon to Miss Coleman. Mrs. Kilran and Miss Coleman entertained the bridal party at the St. Anthony Hotel; Mrs. Aubrey with a breakfast. Mrs. H. H. Sevier, of New York, entertained the party at the Menger Hotel. Miss

Kathleen Scott gave a dinner to Miss Coleman and Lieutenant Hodges, whose marriage takes place Jan. 3.

The 3d Cavalry entertained their friends at the 3d Cavalry Club on New Year's. Mrs. Julius Conrad presided at the punch bowl. Col. and Mrs. Treat were at home to their friends on New Year's, assisted by Mrs. Sturgis. Major and Mrs. Rolph received their friends, wishing everyone a Happy New Year. Assisting her were her pretty little daughters and Mrs. Carahan presiding at the punch bowl. Lieutenant Hodges and Miss Coleman were complimented by a beautiful luncheon given them by Mrs. Starr at the Menger Hotel.

The formal post hop Friday evening was a brilliant affair, the first of the season. The reception committee were Mrs. Treat, Mrs. Fredericks, Mrs. Robert Reed and Mrs. Apple. Many from town were present. Mrs. De V. Johnson complimented her guest, Miss Salinsky, from California, with a very pretty reception. Mrs. Grant and Mrs. Harold Johnson assisted in the dining room.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., Jan. 8, 1912.

Mrs. Henry T. Mayo entertained at a large reception at the commandant's quarters on New Year's afternoon for the officers and ladies of the yard and of the naval contingent in Vallejo. Assisting were Mrs. Thomas D. Griffin, Mrs. Guy W. Brown, Mrs. Charles M. Ray, Mrs. L. W. T. Waller, Mrs. Phillips S. Lovering, Mrs. Frances B. Gatewood, Miss Nina Blow, Mrs. Herbert L. Kelley, Mrs. R. K. Van Mater, Mrs. Charles W. O. Bunker, Miss Winfield and Miss Marie English. Everyone on the yard attended the pleasant affair, while all the officers of the Torpedo Flotilla and the various ships at the station were also present.

Capt. and Mrs. Jay M. Salladay entertained at dinner on Dec. 27, when a miniature Christmas tree, decorated with gifts suggestive of the hobbies of the various guests, formed the centerpiece. Later in the evening a couple of tables of bridge were enjoyed, the honors going to Major and Mrs. Carl Gumborg-Andersen. Other guests present were Col. and Mrs. L. W. T. Waller and Pay Dir. and Mrs. Charles M. Ray. Capt. Hugh Rodman left on Dec. 28 for the East coast, to join the Connecticut as commanding officer. Capt. Oscar W. Koester is acting as captain of the yard in addition to his duties as engineering officer.

Med. Dir. Manly H. Simons, retired, and Mrs. Simons returned to their home at St. Helena yesterday after having spent the holidays here as the guests of Capt. and Mrs. Jay M. Salladay. They are expecting their daughter, Mrs. Frank O. Branch, wife of Ensign Branch, retired, out from her Eastern home next month on an extended visit. She will divide the time between the Simons St. Helena home and Mare Island and Vallejo, where her three sisters, Mrs. Salladay, Mrs. R. Kirby Van Mater and Mrs. Herbert L. Kelley, now reside. Mrs. George H. Lund came up from Alameda on New Year's Day to attend the reception at Mrs. Mayo's. Miss Nina Blow was the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Charles M. Ray, over New Year's. Mrs. Ray is now at the home of Miss Blow in San Francisco. Lieut. John Potts, U.S.M.C., who left a week or so ago to join his father at one of the Army posts, will return to the barracks the latter part of this month.

Ensign George C. Logan, under treatment at the hospital here, has been granted a sick leave and leaves shortly for his home. Phillips Lovering, the young son of Med. Director and Mrs. Lovering, has gone to Calistoga on a few weeks' visit to his grandmother, Mrs. Hawke. George Mayo has returned to Berkeley the first of the week, after a few days spent with his parents at this yard. Lieut. Rufus F. Zogbaum, now on the East coast, will not rejoin the Whipple, having been assigned to duty as aid on the staff of the commander of the second division of the Atlantic Fleet. Capt. Oscar W. Koester, Lieut. Comdr. William H. Standley, Naval Constr. Thomas F. Ruhm and Naval Constr. Henry M. Gleason are hunting a hunting trip in the marshes last week. Lieut. Milton S. Davis and Asst. Naval Constr. Alexander Van Keuren left yesterday for San Bernardino, in Southern California, to study the systems used in the Santa Fe shops.

Mrs. William L. Upshur and Mrs. Cyrus W. Cole will sail on the liner leaving San Francisco Saturday for Honolulu, and hope to make connections with the transport for the Far East to join their husbands. The next transport is expected to bring Surg. and Mrs. Holton C. Curl, who will occupy the quarters at the hospital adjoining those of P.A. Surg. and Mrs. C. W. O. Bunker. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Gatewood S. Lincoln entertained Mr. and Mrs. McDonald over the week-end. Mrs. Mark St. C. Ellis and her house guests went to San Francisco to spend the New Year's holidays. Lieut. and Mrs. Kirby Crittendon, Miss Edna Fay and Miss Brune, of San Francisco, spent a day at the yard last week as guests of Naval Constr. Frank D. Hall. Ensign and Mrs. Lawrence Kauffman, up from San Diego on a short visit, have been spending a week or two in San Francisco.

Lieut. and Mrs. Fitzhugh Lee Minnegerode (Ethel O'Brien) have returned from their honeymoon trip and are at the St. Francis for a brief stay before proceeding to the Presidio of Monterey. Much sympathy is being expressed for Mrs. John L. Brice, and Miss Elizabeth Brice in the death of Captain Brice, U.S.N., retired. Mrs. Brice and their daughter had returned only a week previous from a year's stay abroad and a delightful time had been planned for the debutante daughter of the household.

The torpedoboot destroyer Rowan has reached the southern port, and will shortly be joined by the remaining boats of the flotilla, with the exception of the Truxtun. Even the Whipple will be completed in time to accompany the other boats south. Aboard the Truxtun there is a big job to be done on the boilers. The Truxtun will remain at the yard until about March, when her place here will be taken by the Paul Jones for similar work. The training ship Intrepid, here several weeks for repairs, was taken down to San Francisco yesterday. The receiving ship Pensacola, one of the old frigates which remain as souvenirs of the Civil War, is being stripped of all things of any value before she is offered for sale. The gunboat Vicksburg, Comdr. Marcus L. Miller commanding, left yesterday morning en route to San Diego to await orders. The Denver, overhauled at a cost of many thousand dollars, will be placed in commission to-morrow in second reserve. It is supposed that she will eventually be dispatched to the Asiatic Station. Capt. Guy W. Brown, of the Independence, will hoist the colors over her and will be in command until permanent officers are assigned. The Cleveland, also under repair here for some time, goes into second reserve, Feb. 1. It is expected that the California, of the South Dakota and Maryland will come to Mare Island for docking and routine work at the completion of their target practice, about the end of February.

FORT HOWARD.

Fort Howard Md., Jan. 7, 1912.

Christmas was celebrated in a fitting manner on the post. Eggnog parties were very popular. On Sunday Mrs. Eugene McDonnell entertained the ladies and officers of the post at the attractive quarters of her son, Lieut. Austin McDonnell. Mrs. Thomas Vickery assisted in receiving the guests, who included Col. and Mrs. Foote, Capt. and Mrs. Yates, Capt. and Mrs. Mitchell, Capt. and Mrs. Taylor, Misses Workizer, Hutton and Foote; Mr. Thomas Vickery, of Baltimore; Mr. John Chilton McDonnell, of Roanoke, Va.; Midshipmen McDonnell and Patterson, Major Hutton, Captain Workizer and Lieutenant Bunn and Riley.

Miss Esther Foote spent the last ten days in Washington, and was one of the receiving party at the debutante tea given for Miss Kathryn Hitchcock, who has recently visited at the post. Mr. John Chilton McDonnell, of Roanoke, Va., spent the Christmas holidays as the guest of his mother, Mrs. Eugene McDonnell. Dr. McBrayer spent a ten days' leave with his parents at Selby, N.C. Lieutenant Torney is spending a short leave at Stoneleigh Court, Washington, D.C., with his parents, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. George H. Torney. Capt. and Mrs. Mitchell entertained informally Christmas morning the officers and ladies of the post.

Through the efforts of Chaplain Yates, assisted by the ladies and officers of the post, the hearts of the children were made glad by a real Santa Claus, with stockings, a tree and presents at the post gymnasium. Corporal Gorman made an efficient Santa Claus, to the delight of the children of the post, who had been eagerly awaiting his coming. Christmas morning the garrison inspected the dining rooms of the various companies, which were profusely decorated.

for the fine Christmas dinners that were served to the men. Lieutenant McDonnell attended the bachelors' Christmas cotillion in Baltimore. Lieutenant Riley entertained Sunday at dinner for Mrs. Daniel C. Hopper, Misses Anna and Aletta Hopper, of Baltimore; Miss Hammond, of Pennsylvania; Dr. McBrayer and Lieutenant Torney. Lieutenant Torney entertained at a dinner for Mrs. Gore and Misses Evelyn and Roberta Rouse, of Baltimore; Miss Jennings, of Pittsburgh; Lieutenant Riley and Dr. McBrayer.

During the absence of Colonel Foote in Kansas, Mrs. Foote and Miss Foote will reside in Baltimore. Lieut. and Mrs. Terry returned from their wedding trip Dec. 30, and are living at No. 4, Officers' Line.

On Tuesday, Jan. 2, a post dance was given to celebrate the New Year in the Exchange Gymnasium. In the receiving party were Col. and Mrs. Foote, Major and Mrs. Hutton and Mrs. McDonnell. The hall was profusely decorated with flags and Christmas greens. Dancing began at nine o'clock and lasted until after midnight with an intermission, during which an attractive supper, prepared under the supervision of the ladies of the post, was served. Some of those present were Col. and Mrs. Foote, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Vickery, of Baltimore; Miss Mabel Vickery, Mrs. McDonnell, Miss Nasta Miles and Miss Lillian Hooper, both of Baltimore; Miss Nellie Taylor, of North Carolina; Major and Mrs. Hutton, Capt. and Miss Workizer, Capt. and Mrs. Mitchell, Lieut. and Mrs. Terry, Chaplain and Mrs. Yates, Capt. and Mrs. Wheatley, Lieutenants Payne, McDonnell and Riley, and a number of the officers of the 5th Regiment, Md. N.G.

Prior to Colonel Foote's departure for Fort Leavenworth, where he will take a course of study, Mrs. Eugene McDonnell entertained at a luncheon for Col. and Mrs. Foote on Wednesday. On Thursday Mrs. McDonnell entertained at an attractive dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. Terry, recently returned from their wedding trip. Others present were Lieutenants Riley and Anderson, Major and Mrs. Hutton, Mrs. McDonnell, Miss Hutton, Lieutenants McDonnell and Riley, Lieutenant Torney entertained at dinner for Chaplain and Mrs. Yates, Miss Hutton, Lieutenant Riley and Dr. McBrayer. The freezing weather of the last few days has enabled the officers who enjoy skating to take advantage of the sport.

PORTLAND HARBOR.

Fort McKinley, Me., Jan. 7, 1912.

Christmas weather was ideal at McKinley this year. In spite of the general expectation of snow the days passed with a bright sun and clear skies. The holiday festivities began on Christmas Eve, when the huge tree for the post children was the center of delight in the crowded gymnasium. The decorations were all of beautiful evergreen and draped flags and the whole hall was amply lighted by the radiance of the tree. The post band opened the program with several fitting selections admirably played and continued the musical numbers throughout the evening. A few minutes after five the lights in front of the garrison flag curtain blinked out and Santa Claus's bells were heard approaching. To the breathless delight of the youngsters the gorgeous tree flashed before them with the fall of the curtain and instantly the rotund figure of St. Nicholas pranced into view and such a gay, merry-making old Saint has seldom been seen. An accent peculiar to Major Moses was thought to be discerned by some, but of course that was only surmise! After the distribution of gifts and Santa's departure, the children all vied with each other in their "catches" at the fish pond. Some hard battles were fought with particularly "game" fish, much to the amusement of the onlookers. Delicious ice cream and cake were served to all the children and their parents, then the Sandman broke up what all declared to be a wonderful party.

On Christmas morning the band serenaded all the quarters and their splendid playing was much enjoyed. Most of the officers had simply family dinners. The bachelors had a special dinner at the mess, then later went to "Madame Sherry" at the Jefferson.

All the companies had extra Christmas dinners, and the 24th and 8th gave most elaborate repasts, then entertained their guests with dancing. The barracks were beautifully decorated and parties of officers' families went through them during the morning.

Miss Burr, of Middletown, Conn., and Mr. Miller, of Worcester, Mass., have been guests of Mrs. Merriam for the holidays. Capt. and Mrs. Merriam are home from a delightful trip to New York. Dr. and Mrs. Eckels are spending the holidays in Philadelphia with Mrs. Eckels's parents. Lieut. and Mrs. Lemmon returned home Dec. 27 after a month's leave spent in Michigan. Miss Maude Merriam, of Portland, was a visitor on the post this week, and Mrs. Merriam gave an informal supper for her. Little Jack Wilson has been very ill for several days, but is reported to be recovering.

On Tuesday night, Dec. 26, a number of the officers and ladies enjoyed bowling. On Friday afternoon, Dec. 29, Mrs. Ross entertained the Ladies' Bridge Club charmingly. Prizes were won by Mrs. Landers, Mrs. Zollars and Mrs. Lemmon.

Snow ushered in the New Year and since then the post has been given an example of Maine's blizzards and winter weather. The skating has been ideal and even tobogganing has been enjoyed by the courageous. On New Year's morning Col. and Mrs. Landers received at their quarters at 11:30. Delicious eggnog was served and the New Year toasted with a right good will. Capt. and Mrs. Zollars and Capt. and Mrs. Merriam were at home informally during the afternoon. The 37th Company made their holiday dinner a New Year's event. Their barracks were most artistically decorated. Their dinner was elaborate and the guests enjoyed dancing during the afternoon. The spirit which the companies have shown in their festivities and the hospitality they have so heartily extended is admirable, and is highly appreciated on the post and in Portland.

Thursday afternoon fire call sounded about 4 o'clock. The location of the fire was no less than the water tank. The wooden casing surrounding the pipe from the tank to the ground had taken fire and the packing on the inside was ablaze. Due to the difficulty of reaching the source of the flames the men worked for two hours before the fire was finally extinguished.

Thursday Capt. and Mrs. Ruggles gave a beautifully appointed dinner for Col. and Mrs. Landers, Mrs. Lee, Miss Lee, and Lieutenants Frank and Kennedy. On Friday afternoon Mrs. Clarke delightfully entertained the Ladies' Bridge Club. Prizes were won by Mrs. Landers and Mrs. Ruggles. Friday Major and Mrs. Moses were hosts at dinner for Col. and Mrs. Landers, Mrs. Lee and Capt. and Mrs. Hubbard, of Fort Williams. Lieutenant Schwabe has returned to the post from a short leave.

FORT SNELLING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., Jan. 6, 1912.

Col. Edward H. Plummer, 28th Inf., held a reception New Year's afternoon at his home in the Artillery garrison. The rooms were decorated with Christmas greens, palms and narcissus. The 28th Infantry orchestra played during the receiving hours and Colonel Plummer was assisted by the wives of the field officers of the regiment, Mesdames Samuel Loud, William J. Lutz, Allen M. Smith and James M. Lynch and Mrs. George Penrose. The officers of the club kept open house New Year's Day.

Lieut. and Mrs. Clyde L. Eastman left Wednesday for Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., their future station. Capt. and Mrs. Harry L. Cooper, 28th Inf., left Tuesday for California, to spend the remainder of the winter. Lieut. and Mrs. Hugh A. Parker entertained Wednesday at dinner, in honor of Major and Mrs. Otho W. F. Farr, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Thomas W. Griffith, and Major and Mrs. James R. Lindsay.

John Harrison, guest of Capt. and Mrs. Harry L. Cooper, left Tuesday for Baton Rouge, La. Mrs. H. V. Hall, guest of her son, Lieut. Alex. M. Hall, left Monday for Cincinnati. Capt. and Mrs. James M. Lynch were honor guests Sunday and Monday at Mrs. James T. Morse, Minneapolis. Monday Mr. Morse entertained at the Minnikahada Club at dinner for his guests. Capt. and Mrs. Lorenzo D. Gasser, 28th Inf., who have spent the past four months at Tiffin, O., will return Tuesday to the garrison and will be guests of Capt. and Mrs. William J. Lutz, until their house is ready. Lieut.



Annual Sale Bed Coverings

Light Weight Dimity Spreads, \$1.35, 1.50, 1.75, 2.00.

Honeycomb Spreads, \$1.25, 1.50, 1.75, 2.00.

Patent Satin Spreads,

Single Bed Size, \$2.25, 4.00, 4.50, 5.00.

Double Bed Size, \$4.00, 5.00, 5.50, 6.50.

Cotton-filled Comfortables, \$1.75, 2.75, 4.00.

Wool-filled Comfortables, \$3.00, 4.50, 5.50.

Blankets, SINGLE BED SIZE, \$4.00, 4.50, 5.75, 7.00, 8.75, per pair,
DOUBLE BED SIZE, \$5.00, 6.00, 7.50, 9.00, 11.50, per pair.

This Sale also includes Table Linens, Bed Linens, Towels and Towelings, French and American Lingerie and Corsets, Ladies' Outer Garments, Hosiery, Neckwear, etc.

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and Mrs. Hugh A. Parker entertained Monday at dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. Clyde L. Eastman, who left Wednesday for Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.

Mrs. Edward F. Geddings entertained Thursday afternoon for the Ladies' Afternoon Bridge Club. Major and Mrs. Fielder M. M. Beall entertained Sunday at dinner for Major and Mrs. Edward F. Geddings and Lieut. and Mrs. John B. Richardson. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Thomas W. Griffith entertained Thursday evening at cards for Major and Mrs. Otho W. F. Farr, who left the garrison Friday, Major Farr going to Fort Sill, Okla., and Mrs. Farr to Fort Riley, Kas., to be the guest for a month of Mrs. Louis C. Scherer, formerly of this post. Lieut. and Mrs. Benjamin McClellan entertained Sunday at dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Moor N. Falls, Lieut. and Mrs. Hugh A. Parker and Lieut. and Mrs. Clyde L. Eastman. Capt. George de Grasse Catlin, 28th Inf., recently returned from abroad, returned to the garrison Friday.

Capt. and Mrs. Moor N. Falls entertained Monday at dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. Eugene Ely, Honolulu, H.T., who are guests of Mrs. Ely's parents, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Charles Taylor, St. Paul, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Isaac S. Catlin, New York, since Friday are guests of their son, Capt. George de Grasse Catlin. The Afternoon Sewing Club met at the home of Mrs. William J. Lutz Friday. Future meetings will be on Thursdays.

Lieut. and Mrs. Eugene Ely, 5th Cav., entertained Saturday with a luncheon at the Saint Paul, followed by a matinee party at the Metropolitan, in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Moor N. Falls. Capt. and Mrs. William J. Lutz entertained Sunday at dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. George T. Everett and Lieut. and Mrs. Thomas H. Lowe. Lieut. and Mrs. Aristides Moreno entertained Wednesday at dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. Clyde L. Eastman, who left that evening for Fort Russell, Wyo.

Mrs. Fielder M. M. Beall entertained Wednesday afternoon with a charming bridge party. Cards were played at seven tables. Assisting Mrs. Beall were Mrs. Thomas W. Griffith, Mrs. Edward F. Geddings, Mrs. James R. Lindsay, Mrs. Ivens Jones, Mrs. Stanley James and Mrs. George T. Everett. Howard Whipple, Portland, Ore., guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Jere Baxter, entertained Thursday at luncheon, followed by an Orpheum party, in honor of Miss Field, Porto Rico, who is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Aristides Moreno, and Miss Bowen, of Georgia, who is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. J. Millard Little. Lieut. Raymond D. Smith, Fort Crook, Neb., who spent the holidays here, the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Walter R. Weaver, returned Friday to his home. Lieut. and Mrs. Ivens Jones entertained Wednesday at dinner for eight.

Lieut. Benjamin M. Bailey, 5th Field Art., left Friday for Fort Sill, Okla. Lieut. and Mrs. Jesse C. Drain, formerly 28th Inf., but now of the 15th, will leave about Jan. 20 for San Francisco, Cal., sailing Feb. 5 for Manila, P.I. Ernest J. Carr, Saint Thomas Military College, and William Tate, Marble, Minn., will take the examinations Jan. 12 at this garrison for a commission in the Army. Lieut. Herbert E. Taylor, a guest at the garrison for a few days, left for his station, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

The non-commissioned staff officers of the garrison entertained Friday at dinner, followed by a farewell dance for Post Coms. Sergt. and Mrs. Thomas M. McGuire, who will leave shortly for their new station, Jackson Barracks, La. Sergt. and Mrs. McGuire have been associated for many years with the 28th Infantry and have been stationed at this garrison for the past five years. The gymnasium was well filled with the men and their wives of the post to wish Mr. and Mrs. McGuire Godspeed. The main parade ground in the Infantry garrison has been flooded and made into a fine skating rink for the young people of the post. The garrison schools resumed studies Tuesday morning.

Capt. Wright Smith, 5th Art., and his mother, Mrs. Smith, left here Friday for Fort Sill, Okla.

FORT NIAGARA.

Fort Niagara, N.Y., Jan. 8, 1912.

Major and Mrs. Styer gave a delightful luncheon on New Year's Day. The house was beautifully decorated with Christmas greens. The guests were all the officers and ladies of the post and many others. Mrs. Shockey served the oysters, Mrs. Brandt the chicken, and Mrs. Williams the punch and eggnog. Among those who enjoyed the old-fashioned hospitality were Major Wilkes, Major and Mrs. Shockey, Madam Shockey, Mrs. McCallum, Capt. and Mrs. Conger, Lieut. and Mrs. Williams, Lieut. and Mrs. Brandt, Mrs. Knapp, Lieut. and Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Ellis, Miss Dorothy Ellis, Chaplain Wood, Miss Geraldine Hall, Miss Winifred Hall, Miss Edith Watkins, Messrs. Will Dutton, Harry Haskell, Roy Haskell, Ray Haskell, from Youngstown; Miss Shepherd, Miss and Mrs. Halberle, from Niagara Falls.

Mr. Delp Styer, who has been spending his Christmas vacation with his parents, Major and Mrs. Styer, returned to his studies with Lieut. Charles Braden last Tuesday. Major and Mrs. Shockey entertained informally on Wednesday evening, their guests being Madam Shockey, Mrs. McCallum, Major and Mrs. Styer, Capt. and Mrs. Conger, Mrs. Ellis, and Lieut. and Mrs. Miller.

The enlisted men of the post gave a dance in the Post Ex-

change Building on Wednesday evening. Excellent dancing music was furnished and all enjoyed themselves very much.

Major and Mrs. Shockey gave a dinner on Friday for Madam Shockey, Mrs. McCallum, Major and Mrs. Styer, Major Wilkes, Capt. and Mrs. Conger, Mrs. Ellis and Chaplain Wood.

The post exchange has recently purchased a moving picture machine which is expected to arrive at the post very soon. Lieutenant Garrett, exchange officer, has arranged for a series of entertainments.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Truitt, of Fort Porter, invited all the officers and ladies of the post to dine with them in their home on New Year's Day. Those who accepted the invitation were Lieut. and Mrs. Garrett, Lieutenants Jacobs and Jones. Miss Dorothy Ellis was given a surprise party on Friday night by all her young friends in Youngstown.

COLUMBUS BARRACKS.

Columbus Barracks, Ohio, Jan. 8, 1912.

Col. and Mrs. George A. Dodd entertained the officers, wives and guests of the garrison with a delightful reception New Year's afternoon. Mrs. Thomas Cruse, wife of Colonel Cruse, of Boston, is the guest of her son, Lieut. F. T. Cruse. On Wednesday, Jan. 3, Mrs. Robert G. Caldwell gave a bridge party in honor of Mrs. Cruse. Prizes were won by Mrs. Rittenhouse, Mrs. Brown and Mrs. Cruse. Refreshments were served in the dining room, the color scheme, pink, being carried out in the cakes, ices and table decorations. Among the guests were Mrs. Thomas Cruse, Mrs. George A. Dodd, Mrs. Billingslea, Mrs. Hugh Brown, Mrs. B. N. Rittenhouse, Mrs. Kenyon Joyce, Mrs. Kelly Parsons and Mrs. Gunckel.

Mrs. George A. Dodd, wife of the commanding officer, entertained informally Saturday afternoon for Mrs. Cruse with a bridge tea. Mrs. Ferguson, of New York, is the guest of her son-in-law and daughter, Capt. and Mrs. Thompson. Miss Lila McDonald, of Columbus, gave quite an elaborate tea last Monday in honor of Mrs. Kenyon A. Joyce, of the garrison. The officers of the garrison will give a hop next Friday evening.

Major Gen. F. D. Grant, commanding the Eastern Division, arrived in Columbus Sunday and inspected the barracks Monday morning. He was accompanied by 1st Lieut. Marion W. Howze, 3d Field Art., one of his aids. Mrs. Leisnering, of Sunbury, Pa., is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Leisnering. Mrs. Shanks, wife of Colonel Shanks, who has been confined to her room for some time, is convalescent.

NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., Jan. 9, 1912.

New Year's evening ushered in leap year and the fair "old maids," taking advantage, gave a charming bal masque at the Country Club, which was festooned with garlands of greens, branches of holly and bunches of conveniently hung mistletoe; cheerily blazing in the huge fireplace were Yuletide logs, giving an old-time English aspect. Masks were religiously worn until supper, and the unmasking created much fun over the many "quaint" situations—wives ardently devoting themselves to their own husbands, under the mistaken impression they were the "other" wives' husbands; sweethearts the same. The band from the Kansas furnished delightful music, and the chaperones were Mrs. Robert Baldwin, Mrs. Emily Hardy, Mrs. Fergus Reid, Mrs. Julius Wilcox, Mrs. William Sloane and Mrs. John G. Quinby, and among the naval guests were Ensign and Mrs. Sauley, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Joseph K. Taussig, Ensign and Mrs. Blackburn, Constr. and Mrs. A. B. Court, Constr. and Mrs. Allan J. Chantry, jr., Mrs. Louis H. Maxfield, Misses Katherine Robinson, Margaret Grandy, Katherine Quinby, Marie Marbury, Sallie Byrnes, Julia Downer, Pat Morris, of Washington, Marjorie Eldredge, Capt. Francis N. Cooke, U.S.A., Lieutenants Waller and Sinclair, U.S.M.C., Paymasters Wise and Sharpe and Lieut. I. Johnson, and officers of the station, Kansas and Torpedo Flotilla.

The Virginia Auxiliary of the Navy Relief Society will hold a card party in the sail loft at the yard Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 16. Tickets are \$1 and the proceeds will go to the Relief Society.

The Norfolk Assembly gave the second of its winter dances Thursday evening at Ghent Club. Among the naval guests were Mr. and Mrs. Tench Tighman, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Albert C. Dillingham, Capt. and Mrs. Robert M. Doyle, Constr. Horatio Gillmor, Mr. Rufus H. Parks, Capt. and Mrs. John G. Quinby, Lieut. and Mrs. William F. Halsey, jr., Capt. Benjamin Tappan and Miss Katherine Quinby.

Mr. and Mrs. Barton Myers and Miss Louise Myers entertained at dinner Wednesday evening for Miss Walke and Mr. Parks; other guests were the bridesmaids and ushers. Red roses and narcissus charmingly decorated. The officers of the torpedo boat Reed entertained at a tea Thursday afternoon for Mr. David Ducey, Miss Margaret Cobb, Miss Marie

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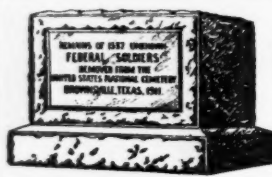
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The death of Capt. Charles Wesley Wilson Sunday afternoon at his home, York street, Norfolk, removed one more of the few remaining distinguished Confederate soldiers. He was in command as captain of a company of sharpshooters in Malone's Brigade, until the battle of Cold Harbor, June, 1864, when he was taken prisoner and confined in Fort Delaware until June, 1865. He took part in the Seven Days' battle around Richmond, Frazer's Farm, Charles City Road, Malvern Hill, Second Manassas, Sharpsburg, Frederickburg, Mine Run, Chancellorsville, Salem Church, the Wilderness, and Spotsylvania Courthouse.

Mrs. Thomas A. Hains and Miss Kathleen Bains leave the latter part of the month for the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash., where they will be guests of Med. Dir. and Mrs. Frank C. Cook at the hospital for several months. Constr. and Mrs. A. B. Court have returned from a visit to relatives in the South and are again occupying their apartment in the Jefferson, Raleigh avenue. Mrs. George C. Rhoades will arrive next week from New York to be the guest of Constr. and Mrs. Court.

Mrs. Fritz L. Sandoz and Mrs. Hutch I. Cone returned to their homes, Washington, Friday, after a visit to Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Killams, Norfolk. Capt. and Mrs. Harry B. Jordan, Rock Island Arsenal, who have been guests of Lieut. and Mrs. John H. Read, jr., Fort Sam Houston, Texas, are spending a short time in Austin, Texas.

THE ARMY.

DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT COMMANDS.

Eastern Division.

Hqrs., Governors Island, N.Y., Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant.
Department of the East.—Hqrs., Fort Totten, N.Y. Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss.
Department of the Gulf.—Hqrs., Atlanta, Ga. Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills.
The Panama Canal Zone.

Central Division.

Hqrs., Chicago, Ill., Brig. Gen. Ramsay D. Potts in temporary command.
Department of the Lakes.—Hqrs., St. Paul, Minn. Brig. Gen. Ralph W. Hoyt.
Department of the Missouri.—Hqrs., Omaha, Neb. Brig. Gen. Frederick A. Smith.
Department of Texas.—Hqrs., San Antonio, Texas. Brig. Gen. Joseph W. Duncan.

Western Division.

Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal., Major Gen. Arthur Murray.
Department of California.—Hqrs., Fort Miley, San Francisco, Cal. Brig. Gen. Daniel H. Brush.
Department of the Columbia.—Hqrs., Vancouver Barracks, Wash. Brig. Gen. Marion P. Maus.
Department of Hawaii.—Hqrs., Honolulu, H.T. Brig. Gen. Montgomery M. Macomb.

Philippines Division.

Hqrs., Manila, P.I., Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell.
Department of Luzon.—Hqrs., Manila, P.I. Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston.
Department of the Visayas.—Hqrs., Iloilo, P.I. Brig. Gen. George S. Anderson.
Department of Mindanao.—Hqrs., Zamboanga, P.I. Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing.

ENGINEERS.

Band and Cos. A, B, C and D, Washington Bks., D.C.; E and H, in Philippines—address Manila, P.I.—Will sail for U.S. March 15, 1912, for station at Ft. Leavenworth; F, Vancouver Bks., Wash.; G, Ft. De Russy, H.T.; I and M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas. Cos. K and L left Ft. Leavenworth Dec. 31 for San Francisco, to sail from there Jan. 5, 1912, for Manila. Co. I will embark at Portland, Ore., about March 5, 1912, for Honolulu to relieve Co. G, which will sail for U.S. about March 15, 1912, for station at Ft. Leavenworth.

SIGNAL CORPS.

Headquarters, Washington, D.C.—A, B and H, Ft. Omaha, Neb.; C, Valdez, Alaska; D, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; E, Ft. M. Presidio, S.F. Cal.; F and L, in Philippines—address Manila—arrived Nov. 2, 1905; G, Ft. Wood, N.Y.; K, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska.

FIELD HOSPITALS AND AMBULANCE COMPANIES.

Field Hospital No. 1 and Ambulance Co. No. 1, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo. Field Hospital No. 2 and Ambulance Co. No. 2, Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; Field Hospital No. 3, Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C.; Ambulance Co. No. 3, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.;

Field Hospital No. 4 and Ambulance Co. No. 4, Ft. William McKinley, P.I.

CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Hqrs., band and Troops A, B, C and D, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; Troops E, F, G, H and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Yellowstone, Wyo.; Troops I, K, L and M, Boise Barracks, Idaho.
2d Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila. Will sail for United States about July 15, 1912. Hqrs., eight troops and Machine-gun Platoon will proceed to Ft. Meade, S.D., and four troops to Ft. Snelling, Minn.
3d Cav.—Hqrs. and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, K and L, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas; I, Laredo, Texas; M, Rio Grande, Texas. Ten troops will sail for Philippines on June 5, 1912, and two troops on Aug. 5, 1912.
4th Cav.—Hqrs. and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, K and M, Ft. Bliss, Texas; Troops I and L at Ft. Apache, Ariz. Nine troops will sail for Philippines on May 6, 1912, and three troops on Sept. 5, 1912.
5th Cav.—Entire regiment at Schofield Bks., Hawaii.
6th Cav.—Entire regiment, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz. Will return to Ft. Des Moines.
7th Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila. Hqrs. arrived March 4, 1911.
8th Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila. P.I. Hqrs. arrived Dec. 30, 1910.
9th Cav. (colored).—Entire Regiment, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.
10th Cav. (colored).—Entire regiment, Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.
11th Cav.—Entire regiment at Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.
12th Cav.—Hqrs., Machine-gun Platoon and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; Troops I, K, L and M, Ft. Meade, S.D.
13th Cav.—Entire regiment at Fort Riley, Kas.
14th Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila. To sail for the United States about June 15, 1912.
15th Cav.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, Ft. Myer, Va.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I, K, L, M and Machine-Gun Platoon, Ft. Sheridan.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

1st Field Art. (Light).—Hqrs., Batteries D, E and F, Schofield Bks., H.T.; A, B and C, in Philippines—address Manila, P.I. A and B arrived April 2, 1910, and C, Oct. 31, 1910.
2d Field Art. (Mountain).—Hqrs., D, E and F, Vancouver Bks., Wash.; A, B, C, in Philippines—address Manila, P.I.—A and B arrived April 1, 1911, and C, July 2, 1910.
3d Field Art. (Light).—Hqrs., and Batteries A, B and C, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas; D, E and F, Ft. Myer, Va.
4th Field Art. (Mountain).—Entire regiment, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.
5th Field Art. (Light).—Entire regiment, Ft. Sill, Okla.
6th Field Art. (Horse).—Entire regiment, Ft. Riley, Kas.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

Brig. Gen. E. M. Weaver, Chief of Coast Artillery.

Company and Station.	Company and Station.
1st. Ft. McKinley, Me.	85th. Ft. Casey, Wash.
2d. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.	86th. Philippines. Address March 4, 1911.
3d. At Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.	87th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
4th. Ft. Mott, N.J.	88th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.
5th. Ft. Williams, Me.	89th. Ft. Williams, Me.
6th. Ft. Monroe, Va.	90th. In Philippines. Address Manila, P.I. Arrived April 1, 1911.
7th. Ft. Banks, Mass.	91st. Jackson Bks., Fla.
8th. Ft. McKinley, Me.	92d. Ft. Flagler, Wash.
9th. Ft. Warren, Mass.	93d. Ft. Stevens, Ore.
10th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.	94th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.
11th. Philippines. Address Manila, P.I. Arrived Oct. 4, 1910.	95th. Philippines. Address Manila, P.I. Arrived March 4, 1911.
12th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.	96th. Ft. Warren, Mass.
13th. Philippines. Address Manila, P.I. Will sail for U.S. April 15, 1912, for station at Presidio, S.F.	97th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
14th. Ft. Greble, R.I.	98th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
15th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.	99th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.
16th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.	100th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.
17th. Ft. Washington, Md.	101st. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
18th. Philippines. Address Manila, P.I. Arrived Oct. 4, 1910.	102d. Ft. Adams, R.I.
19th. Ft. Caswell, N.C.	103d. Ft. Howard, Md.
20th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.	104th. Ft. Washington, Md.
21st. Ft. Howard, Md.	105th. Ft. Ruger, H.T.
22d. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.	106th. Ft. Worden, Wash.
23d. Philippines. Address Manila, P.I. Arrived April 1, 1911.	107th. Ft. Williams, Me.
24th. Ft. McKinley, Me.	108th. Ft. Worden, Wash.
25th. Ft. Miley, Cal.	109th. Ft. Greble, R.I.
26th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.	110th. Ft. Greble, R.I.
27th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.	111th. Ft. Dade, Fla.
28th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.	112th. Ft. Du Pont, Del.
29th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.	113th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
30th. Ft. Worden, Wash.	114th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
31st. Ft. Caswell, N.C.	115th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.
32d. Ft. Baker, Cal.	116th. Ft. Screven, Ga.
33d. Ft. Columbia, Wash.	117th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
34th. Ft. Stevens, Ore.	118th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
35th. Ft. Monroe, Va.	119th. Ft. Washington, Md.
36th. Ft. Mott, N.J.	120th. Ft. Strong, Mass.
37th. Ft. McKinley, Me.	121st. Ft. Screven, Ga.
38th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.	122d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
39th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.	123d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
40th. Ft. Howard, Md.	124th. Ft. Andrews, Mass.
41st. Ft. Monroe, Va.	125th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.
42d. Philippines. Address Manila, P.I. Arrived Oct. 4, 1910.	126th. Ft. Worden, Wash.
43d. Ft. Terry, N.Y.	127th. Ft. Crockett, Texas.
44th. Ft. Washington, Md.	128th. Ft. Crockett, Texas.
45th. Ft. Du Pont, Del.	129th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
46th. Ft. Strong, Mass.	130th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
47th. Ft. Hunt, Va.	131st. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.
48th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.	132d. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.
49th. Ft. Williams, Me.	133d. Ft. Terry, N.Y.
50th. Ft. McKinley, Me.	134th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.
51st. Ft. McKinley, Me.	135th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
52d. Ft. Rodman, Mass.	136th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
53d. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.	137th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
54th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.	138th. Philippines. Address Manila, P.I. Arrived Oct. 4, 1910.
55th. Ft. Du Pont, Del.	139th. Ft. Du Pont, Del.
56th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.	140th. Ft. Howard, Md.
57th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.	141st. Ft. McHenry, Md.
58th. Ft. Monroe, Va.	142d. Philippines. Address Manila, P.I. Arrived Sept. 2, 1911.
59th. Ft. Andrews, Mass.	143d. Ft. Washington, Md.
60th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.	144th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.
61st. Ft. Baker, Cal.	145th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.
62d. Ft. Worden, Wash.	146th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.
63d. Ft. Worden, Wash.	147th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
64th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.	148th. Ft. Baker, Cal.
65th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.	149th. Ft. Casey, Wash.
66th. Ft. Barry, Cal.	150th. Ft. Ward, Wash.
67th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.	151st. Ft. Andrews, Mass.
68th. Ft. Baker, Cal.	152d. Ft. Banks, Mass.
69th. Ft. Monroe, Va.	153d. Ft. Andrews, Mass.
70th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.	154th. Ft. McKinley, Me.
71st. Ft. Caswell, N.C.	155th. Ft. Williams, Me.
72d. Ft. Casey, Wash.	156th. Ft. Constitution, N.H.
73d. Ft. Monroe, Va.	157th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.
74th. Ft. Screven, Ga.	158th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
75th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.	159th. Ft. Ruger, H.T.
76th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.	160th. Ft. Stevens, Ore.
77th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.	161st. Ft. Barry, Cal.
78th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.	162d. Ft. Dade, Fla.
79th. Ft. Caswell, N.C.	163d. Ft. Pickens, Fla.
80th. Key West Bks., Fla.	164th. Jackson Bks., N.Y.
81st. Ft. Du Pont, Del.	165th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
82d. Ft. Totten, N.Y.	166th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
83d. Ft. Strong, Mass.	167th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
84th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.	168th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
	169th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
	170th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.
	*Mine companies.

Coast Artillery bands.—1st. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.; 2d. Ft. Williams, Me.; 3d. Presidio of S.F.; 4th. Ft. Monroe, Va.; 5th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.; 6th. Ft. Worden, Wash.; 7th. Ft. Adams, R.I.; 8th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; 9th. Philippines; 10th. Ft. Banks, Mass.; 11th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.; 12th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.; 13th. Ft. Du Pont, Del.; 14th. Ft. Screven, Ga.

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194

INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—Entire regiment, Vancouver Bks., Wash. To sail for the Philippines about March 5, 1912, from Portland, Ore.
2d Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H and Machine-gun Platoon, Schofield Bks., H.T.; Cos. I, K, L and M, Ft. Shafter, H.T. Arrived March 30, 1911.
3d Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila. To sail for United States March 15, 1912.
4th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Crook, Neb.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Logan H. Roots, Ark.
5th Inf.—Entire regiment at Plattsburg Bks., N.Y., with the exception of Cos. G and H, which are at Madison Bks., N.Y.
6th Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila. Arrived Jan. 31, 1911.
7th Inf.—Entire regiment ordered to sail from Manila, P.I., for San Francisco, Cal., about Dec. 15, 1911, for station at Fort Leavenworth, Kas.
8th Inf.—Entire regiment, Presidio, Monterey, Cal. Will sail for Manila about Feb. 5, 1912.
9th Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila. Hqrs. arrived May 2, 1910.
10th Inf.—Entire regiment Canal Zone, Panama. Arrived Oct. 4, 1911.
11th Inf.—Entire regiment, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.
12th Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila. To sail for U.S. about Jan. 15, 1912.
13th Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila. Arrived Oct. 31, 1911.
14th Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. E, F, G and H, Ft. William H. Harrison, Mont.; Cos. A, B, C and D, and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Lincoln, N.D.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Missoula, Mont.
15th Inf.—Entire regiment Philippine Islands. Address Manila, P.I.
16th Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. F, G, H and K, and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. William H. Seward, Alaska; O and I, Ft. Lisicum, Alaska; D and M, Ft. St. Michael, Alaska; B and E, Ft. Davis, Alaska; A and L, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska. Ft. Egbert, Alaska, is garrisoned by two officers and thirty men, drawn from Ft. William H. Seward. Regiment arrived in Alaska, July, 1910.
17th Inf.—Entire regiment, Ft. McPherson, Ga.
18th Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Ft. Mackenzie, Wyo.; Cos. A, B, C, D and Machine-gun Platoon, Whipple Bks., Ariz.
19th Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila. Arrived March 4, 1910.
20th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, I, K, L, M and Machine-gun Platoon, Philippines—address Manila. Ordered to sail for San Francisco, Dec. 15, 1911, and will take station at Fort Douglas, Utah; E, F, G and H, Fort Douglas, Utah.
21st Inf.—In Philippines—address Manila. Arrived Oct. 5, 1909. To sail for United States April 15, 1912, and disembark at Portland, Ore.
22d Inf.—Entire regiment at Fort Sam Houston, Texas.
23d Inf.—Hqrs., and E, F, G, H, and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Bliss, Texas; A, B, C and D, Ft. McIntosh, Texas; I, K, L and M, Ft. Clark, Texas. Will proceed to Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Mont., for station.
24th Inf. (colored).—Sailed from San Francisco for Manila Dec. 5, 1911. Address Manila, P.I.
25th Inf. (colored).—Hqrs., A, B, C and D, and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Lawton, Wash.; E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Ft. George Wright, Wash.
26th Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; Cos. E, F, G and H, Ft. Brady, Mich.
27th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Sheridan, Ill.
28th Inf.—Entire regiment, Ft. Snelling, Minn.
29th Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. I, K, L and M, Ft. Jay, N.Y.; Cos. A, B and D, Ft. Porter, N.Y.; C, Ft. Ontario, N.Y.; E, F, G and H, and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Niagara, N.Y.
30th Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, K and L, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; I and M, Ft. Mason, Cal. Porto Rico Regiment.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E and H, and Machine-gun Platoon, San Juan, P.R.; F and G, Henry Bks., Cayey, P.R.
Philippine Scouts.—Cos. 1 to 52, Manila, P.I.

All mail for troops in the Philippines should be addressed Manila, P.I.

Care should be taken to add the company, troop or battery to the organization a man belongs to in sending mail matter.

THE NAVY.

Corrected up to Jan. 9. Later changes will be found on another page.

ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Hugo Osterhaus, Commander-in-Chief.

First Division.

Rear Admiral Hugo Osterhaus, Commander.

CONNECTICUT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Osterhaus.) Capt. Hugh Rodman. Sailed Jan. 4 from New York for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DELAWARE, 1st C.B.S., 10 guns. Capt. John Hood. Sailed Jan. 4 from New York for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MICHIGAN, 1st C.B.S., 8 guns. Capt. Edward E. Capehart. Sailed Jan. 4 from New York for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NORTH DAKOTA, 1st C.B.S., 10 guns. Capt. Henry B. Wilson. Sailed Jan. 4 from New York for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Second Division.

Rear Admiral Cameron McR. Winslow, Commander.

LOUISIANA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Winslow.) Capt. Roger Welles. Sailed Jan. 3 from New York for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

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PACIFIC RESERVE SQUADRON.

Capt. Charles F. Pond, Commanding.

Send mail to the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

PENNSYLVANIA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Charles F. Pond.

At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

OREGON, 1st C.B.S., 12 guns. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

RALEIGH, P.C., 11 guns. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

ASIATIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Joseph B. Murdock, Commander-in-Chief.

Rear Admiral Reginald F. Nicholson ordered to command.

Address mail for the vessels of the Asiatic Fleet, as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

First Division.

SARATOGA, A.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Harrison A. Bispham.

At Shanghai, China.

ALBANY, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Richard H. Jackson. At Nanking, China.

CINCINNATI, P.C., 11 guns. Comdr. Samuel S. Robinson.

Arrived Jan. 4 at Chefoo, China.

Second Division.

OALLAO, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Stuart W.

Cake. At Canton, China.

ELCANO, G., 4 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Victor S. Houston. At Kiukiang, China.

HELENA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Chester M. Knepper. At Hankow, China.

SAMAR, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Edward D.

Washburn. At Ichang, China.

VILLALOBOS, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Wilhelm

L. Friedell. At Yochow, China.

WILMINGTON, G., 8 guns. Comdr. Webster A. Edgar. At Canton, China.

Third Division.

PAMPANGA, G. Lieut. Charles A. Woodruff. Cruising in Philippine waters.

QUIROS, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. John W.

Schoenfeld. At Hankow, China.

RAINBOW (transport). (Temporary flagship of Rear Admiral

Murdock.) 17 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Comdr. Alexander N. Mitchell. At Shanghai, China.

In Reserve.

MONADNOCK, M., 6 guns. Lieut. Emil P. Svarz. In reserve.

At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

MONTEREY, M., 4 guns. Comdr. Mark L. Bristol. At Amoy, China.

TUGS.

CHOCTAW, Chief Bttn. John Mahoney. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

OSCEOLA, Chief Bttn. P. Emery. At the naval station, Key West, Fla. Address there.

PISCATAQUA, Lieut. Arthur W. Sears. At Fuchau, China.

Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

POTOMAC, Chief Bttn. Stephen McCarthy. Sailed Jan. 7

from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for Charleston, S.C. Address there.

TECUMSEH, Bttn. John P. Judge. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

UNCAS, Bttn. William J. Drummond. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

WOMPATUCK, Bttn. Emory F. Hosmer. At Cavite, P.I. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

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Their fine quality will at once commend them to the most critical

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SOLE IMPORTERS
NEW YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO

KANSAS, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. John A. Hoogewerff. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. James H. Oliver. Arrived Jan. 2 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

SOUTH CAROLINA, 1st C.B.S., 8 guns. Capt. Thomas Snowden. Sailed Jan. 4 from New York for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

VERMONT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Harry McL. P. Huse. Sailed Jan. 4 from New York for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Third Division.

Rear Admiral Aaron Ward, Commander.

MINNESOTA, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Ward.) Capt. George R. Clark. Sailed Jan. 2 from Philadelphia, Pa., for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

IDAHO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. William L. Howard. Sailed Jan. 2 from Philadelphia, Pa., for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MISSISSIPPI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. William J. Maxwell. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

MISSOURI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Frederick L. Chapin. Sailed Jan. 2 from Philadelphia, Pa., for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

OHIO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Wilson W. Buchanan. Sailed Jan. 2 from Philadelphia, Pa., for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Fourth Division.

Rear Admiral Thomas B. Howard, Commander.

GEORGIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Howard.) Capt. Marbury Johnston. Sailed Jan. 3 from Boston, Mass., for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NEBRASKA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Joel R. P. Pringle. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

NEW JERSEY, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Frank W. Kellogg. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

RHODE ISLAND, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Hilary P. Jones. Sailed Jan. 2 from Hampton Roads, Va., for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

VIRGINIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. John D. McDonald. Sailed Jan. 3 from Boston, Mass., for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Fifth Division.

Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, Commander.

WASHINGTON, A.C., 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Fiske.) Capt. Richard M. Hughes. Sailed Jan. 3 from Hampton Roads, Va., for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NORTH CAROLINA, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. Charles C. Marsh. Sailed Jan. 3 from Hampton Roads, Va., for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

BIRMINGHAM (scout cruiser) 8 guns. Comdr. Charles F. Hughes. Sailed Jan. 3 from Hampton Roads, Va., for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CHESTER (scout cruiser), 8 guns. Comdr. Benton C. Decker. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

SALEM (scout cruiser), 8 guns. Comdr. Lloyd H. Chandler. En route to Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Fleet Auxiliary.

CELTIC (supply ship). Lieut. Owen Hill. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

CULGOA (supply ship). Comdr. Julian L. Latimer. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

LEBANON (range ship). Chief Bttn. Edward J. Norcott. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PATAPSCO (tender). Chief Bttn. Walter J. Wortman. Sailed Jan. 2 from Portsmouth, N.H., for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PANTHER (repair ship). Comdr. Louis R. de Steiguer. Sailed Jan. 4 from Hampton Roads, Va., for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PATUXENT (tender). Chief Bttn. Frederick Muller. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SOLACE (hospital ship). Med. Insp. Manley F. Gates. Sailed Jan. 3 from Boston, Mass., for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

YANKTON (tender). Lieut. Walter S. Anderson. Sailed Jan. 4 from Hampton Roads, Va., for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PACIFIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Chauncey Thomas, Commander-in-Chief.

Address mail for the vessels of the Pacific Fleet as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

First Division.

CALIFORNIA, A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Thomas.) Capt. Charles H. Harlow. At Honolulu, H.T.

MARYLAND, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. John M. Elliott. At Honolulu, H.T.

SOUTH DAKOTA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Frank M. Bennett. At Honolulu, H.T.

Second Division.

Rear Admiral William H. H. Southerland, Commander.

WEST VIRGINIA, A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Southerland.) Capt. Alexander S. Halstead. At Honolulu, H.T.

COLORADO, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. William A. Gill. At Honolulu, H.T.

Fleet Auxiliary.

GLACIER (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Richard S. Douglas. At Honolulu, H.T.

Hongkong, China. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

NASHVILLE, G. Comdr. Casey B. Morgan. Sailed Jan. 7 from Boston, Mass., for the navy yard, New York. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NAVAJO (tug). Chief Gun. Charles B. Babson. At the naval station, Honolulu, Hawaii. Address there.

NEPTUNE (collier) merchant complement. Fred E. Horton, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

NERO (collier) merchant complement. William J. Kelton, master. Sailed Jan. 3 from Panama for Acapulco, Mexico, en route to San Francisco, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

NEW ORLEANS, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. William G. Miller. Sailed Jan. 4 from Yokohama, Japan, for Honolulu, H.T., en route to the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash., to be placed out of commission. Address there.

OLYMPIA, P.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Archibald H. Seales. Is in reserve at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

OZARK, M., 6 guns. Chief Gun. Hugh Sinclair. At Washington, D.C. Address there. The Ozark is in commission in reserve, and is assigned to duty with the District of Columbia Naval Militia.

PADUCAH, G., 6 guns. Comdr. George G. Mitchell. Surveying the South coast of Cuba. Send mail to Santa Cruz del Sur, Cuba.

PEORIA, G. Comdr. Michael J. Wilkinson. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

What Mothers Should Know

We believe all mothers should know that Cuticura soap and ointment afford a pure, sweet and most economical treatment for itching, burning infantile humors, eczemas, rashes and irritations which, if neglected, often become chronic and cause a lifetime of misery because of pain and disfigurement. A warm bath with Cuticura soap followed by a gentle application of Cuticura ointment usually brings immediate relief, baby sleeps, worn-out, worried parents rest and peace falls on a distracted household.

ROE (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Clark H. Woodward. En route to the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
TERRY (destroyer). Lieut. John C. Fremont. Arrived at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., Jan. 9.

Ninth Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Comdr. James P. Morton, Commander.

Send mail for boats, except Warrington, of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PERKINS (flagboat). Lieut. Comdr. James P. Morton. Arrived Jan. 7 at Bermuda.
MAYRANT. Lieut. Comdr. Charles P. Nelson. Sailed Jan. 4 from the navy yard, New York, for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, and arrived Jan. 9.
STERETT. Lieut. Frank R. McCrary. Arrived Jan. 7 at Bermuda.
WALKE. Lieut. Charles R. Train. Arrived Jan. 7 at Bermuda.
WARRINGTON. Lieut. Walter M. Hunt. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

Tenth Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Comdr. John M. Luby, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PATTERSON (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. John M. Luby. Sailed Jan. 3 from Newport, R.I., for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
MONAGHAN (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Frank T. Evans. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.
AMMEN (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Joseph K. Taussig. Arrived Jan. 7 at Bermuda.
BURROWS (destroyer). Lieut. Julius F. Hellweg. Sailed Jan. 3 from Newport, R.I., for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
TRIPPE (destroyer). Lieut. Frank D. Berrien. Arrived Jan. 7 at Bermuda.

Second Submarine Division.

Lieut. John T. G. Stapler, Commanding.

Send mail for boats of this division to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

SEVERN (tender). Lieut. John T. G. Stapler. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
C-2 (submarine). Ensign Claudius R. Hyatt. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
C-3 (submarine). Ensign John W. Barnett, jr. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
C-4 (submarine). Lieut. John T. G. Stapler. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
C-5 (submarine). Ensign Worrall R. Carter. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Third Submarine Division.

Ensign Warren G. Child, Commanding.

Send mail for boats of division to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

YOSEMITE (tender). Ensign Alfred H. Miles. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
D-1 (submarine). Ensign Lee P. Warren. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
D-2 (submarine). Ensign Robert A. Burg. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
D-3 (submarine). Ensign Warren G. Child. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

PACIFIC TORPEDO FLEET.

Lieut. Comdr. Louis C. Richardson, Commander.

Address mail for vessels of Pacific Torpedo Fleet as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
IRIS (tender to Pacific Torpedo Fleet). Lieut. C. S. Vanderbeck. At San Diego, Cal.

First Torpedo Division.

WHIPPLE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Ensign Charles A. Best. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
HOPKINS (destroyer). Ensign Irving H. Mayfield. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
HULL (destroyer). Lieut. Harold Jones. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
TRUXTON (destroyer). Lieut. Randolph P. Scudder. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Second Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Ross S. Culp, Commander.

PREBLE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Ross S. Culp. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
PAUL JONES (destroyer). Lieut. William A. Glassford, jr. Arrived Jan. 7 at Santa Barbara, Cal.
PERRY (destroyer). Ensign Thomas A. Symington. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
STEWART (destroyer). Ensign William F. Newton. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Third Torpedo Division.

Ensign Henry R. Keller, Commander.

FARRAGUT (torpedoboot). Ensign Henry R. Keller. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
LAWRENCE (destroyer). Lieut. John E. Pond. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
GOLDSBOROUGH (torpedoboot). Ensign Richard E. Cassidy. At Bremerton, Wash.
ROWAN (torpedoboot). Ensign Robert Gross. At San Diego, Cal.

First Submarine Division.

Lieut. James P. Olding, Commander.

A-3 (submarine). (Flagboat.) Lieut. James P. Olding. At San Diego, Cal.
A-5 (submarine). Ensign Kirkwood H. Donavin. At San Diego, Cal.
FORTUNE (tender). Lieut. James P. Olding. At San Diego, Cal.

ASIATIC TORPEDO FLEET.

Lieut. Charles S. Kerriek, Commander.

Address mail for the boats of the Asiatic Torpedo Fleet as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

First Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Burton H. Green, Commander.

POMPEY (tender). Lieut. Robert V. Lowe. At Shanghai, China.
BAINBRIDGE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Burton H. Green. Arrived Jan. 8 at Nanking, China.

BARRY (destroyer). Lieut. Robert W. Cabaniss. Arrived Jan. 8 at Wuhu, China.
CHAUNCEY (destroyer). Ensign John C. Cunningham. In reserve at Cavite, P.I.
DALE (destroyer). Lieut. Frank J. Fletcher. At Shanghai, China.
DECATUR (destroyer). Lieut. Carroll S. Graves. Arrived Jan. 6 at Chinkiang, China.

First Submarine Division.

Ensign Ernest D. McWhorter, Commanding.

MOHICAN (tender). At Manila, P.I.
A-2 (submarine). Ensign James M. Murray. At Manila, P.I.
A-4 (submarine). Ernest D. McWhorter. At Manila, P.I.
A-6 (submarine). Ensign James C. Van de Carr. At Manila, P.I.
A-7 (submarine). Ensign Charles M. Yates. At Manila, P.I.

RESERVE TORPEDO DIVISIONS.

Reserve Torpedo Divisions, Annapolis.

At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Lieut. Donald P. Morrison, Commanding.

Torpedoboots Bagley, Bailey, Barney, Biddle and Stringham. The Stringham is at Norfolk for docking.

Reserve Torpedo Divisions, Charleston.

At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

Lieut. Charles A. Blakely, Commanding.

Destroyers—Macdonough and Worden; torpedoboots—Craven, Cushing, Dahlgren, DeLong, Ericsson, Mackenzie, Shubrick, Stockton, Thornton, Tingey and Wilkes; submarines—A-1, B-1, B-2, B-3; and the old cruiser Atlanta which is used as a barracks for the men of the division. The Worden is at the navy yard, New York, for certain tests.

Reserve Torpedo Divisions, Mare Island.

At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Lieut. Harvey W. McCormack, Commander.

Torpedoboots Davis and Fox.

Reserve Torpedo Divisions, Newport.

At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I.

Lieut. John H. Newton, Commander.

Torpedoboots Blakely, Dupont, Morris and Porter. The Morris is at New York under repair.

RECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.

BALTIMORE (receiving ship). Comdr. Armistead Rust. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

CONSTELLATION (stationary training ship). John H. Dayton. At the training station, Newport, R.I. Address there. The Boxer, Reina Mercedes and Cumberland are auxiliaries to the Constellation.

FRANKLIN (receiving ship). Capt. John G. Quinby. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va. The Richmond is an auxiliary to the Franklin.

HANCOCK (receiving ship). Capt. James P. Parker. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

HARTFORD (station ship). Comdr. Archibald H. Scales. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

INDEPENDENCE (receiving ship). Capt. Guy W. Brown. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there. The Manila is an auxiliary to the Independence.

LANCASTER (receiving ship). Comdr. William W. Gilmer. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

NEWARK (station ship). Comdr. George W. Kline. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PHILADELPHIA (receiving ship). Comdr. George B. Bradshaw. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there. The Nipsic is an auxiliary to the Philadelphia.

PRINCETON (station ship). Comdr. William H. Cross. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

SOUTHERY (receiving and prison ship). Chief Bten. William L. Hill. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there. The Tonika is an auxiliary to the Southern.

ST. LOUIS (receiving ship). Lieut. James S. Woods. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there. The Intrepid is an auxiliary to the St. Louis.

SUPPLY (station ship). Lieut. Comdr. Eugene L. Bissett. At the naval station, Guam, M.I. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

WABASH (receiving ship). Comdr. Charles P. Plunkett. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

MARINE SCHOOL SHIPS.

Loaned by the Navy Department to States.

ADAMS (Public Marine School, of Philadelphia, Pa.) Comdr. George F. W. Holman, U.S.N., retired. Address Philadelphia, Pa.

RANGER (Public Marine School, of Boston, Mass.) Comdr. Charles N. Atwater, U.S.N., retired. Boston, Mass. Mail should be addressed to Boston, Mass.

NEWPORT (Public Marine School, of New York city). Capt. Harry M. Dombagh, U.S.N., retired. At berth, foot of East Twenty-fourth street, New York city.

FISH COMMISSION STEAMERS.

ALBATROSS. Comdr. Guy H. Burrage. At Sausalito, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

FISH HAWK. Chief Bten. William Martin. At Wilmington, Del. Address there.

TUGS.

Active, Mare Island, Cal.
Alice, Norfolk, Va.
Accomac, Boston, Mass.
Apache, Iona Island, N.Y.
Chickasaw, Newport, R.I.
Choctaw, Washington, D.C.
Hercules, Norfolk, Va.
Iroquois, Mare Island, Cal.
Iwana, Boston, Mass.
Locust, San Francisco, Cal.
Massasoit, Key West, Fla.
Modoc, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mohawk, Norfolk, Va.
Narketa, New York.
Pawnee, New York.
Pawtucket, Bremerton, Wash.
Penacook, Portsmouth, N.H.
Pentucket, New York.

VESSELS OUT OF COMMISSION.

Alabama, New York.
Alert, Mare Island, Cal.
Annapolis, Mare Island, Cal.
Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Pa.
C-1, Newport, R.I. (repairing at New York).
Constitution, Boston.
Columbia, Philadelphia.
Charleston, Puget Sound.
Chattanooga, Puget Sound.
Cleveland, Mare Island, Cal.
Galveston, Bremerton, Wash.
General Alava, Cavite.
Gwin, Newport.
Illinois, Boston, Mass.
Kearsarge, Philadelphia.
Kentucky, Norfolk, Va.
McKee, Newport, R.I.
Manly, Annapolis, Md.
Miantonomoh, Philadelphia.
Milwaukee, Puget Sound.
Minneapolis, Philadelphia.
Panay, Cavite.
Portsmouth, Fort Monroe, Va.
Puritan, Norfolk, Va.
Relief, Olongapo, P.I.
Restless, Newport, R.I.
Saturn, New Sound.
Talbot, Norfolk, Va.
Terror, Philadelphia.
Yankee, New Bedford.

VESSELS LOANED TO NAVAL MILITIA.

Aileen, Providence, R.I.
Alvarado, New Orleans, La.
Boston, Portland, Ore.
Concord, Seattle, Wash.
Don Juan de Austria, Detroit, Mich.
Dorothea, Cleveland, Ohio.
Dubuque, Chicago, Ill.
Elfrida, Newbern, N.C.
Essex, Toledo, Ohio.
Foote, Newbern, N.C.
Granite State, New York city.
Gloucester, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Gopher, Duluth, Minn.
Hawk, Buffalo, N.Y.
Huntress, at St. Louis.
Isa de Cuba, Baltimore, Md.
Isa de Luzon, New Orleans, La.
Machias, New Haven, Conn.
Onesida, Washington, D.C.
Rodgers, Boston, Mass.
Sandoval, Rochester, N.Y.
Somers, Baltimore, Md.
Stranger, New Orleans, La.
Sylvia, Philadelphia, Pa.
Vixen, Camden, N.J.
Wasp, New York city.
Yantic, Hancock, Mich.

Key to Abbreviations.

1st C.B.S. (first-class battleship); A.O. (armored cruiser); P.C. (protected cruiser); G. (gunboat); M. (monitor); C.C. (converted cruiser).

TO be sure of sound teeth—use an efficient dentifrice. The twice-a-day use of

COLGATE'S RIBBON DENTAL CREAM

destroys decay-germs and leaves the mouth sweet, clean and non-acid. The flavor is delicious—not the "druggy" taste of ordinary dentifrices.

Send 4c. postage for a generous trial tube.

COLGATE & CO.

Dept. 29, 199 Fulton St., New York

A LEGEND OF CHINA.

Seeing a picture of one of the members of the "Glory or Death" legion of the Chinese revolutionists careering on horseback serves to remind me of an ancient legend, which runs thus:

In the days when the Moguls were invading China their success was such that the opposition found it necessary at last to put out to sea, where finally they were surrounded and about to be taken when the last surviving champion seized the infant prince in his arms and leaped into the sea, exclaiming, "It is more glorious to die a prince than to live a slave!"

C. Q. W.

Messrs. Wilkinson, Fisher, Witherspoon and Mackaye, attorneys at law, Washington, D.C., send the following list of patents: Issued week of Dec. 19, 1911—Explosive compound, George G. King and Milton F. Lindsley; combined explosive engine and air propeller, William Harper, jr.; single trigger firearm, Allan Edward Lard; sighting device, John Taylor Peddie; sights for small arms and ordnance, John Taylor Peddie; projectile, Robert W. Scott. Issued week of Dec. 12—Explosive, Gershom Moore Peters and Milton Fletcher Lindsley; magazine firearm, Clifton West and Eugen Breuning; firearm trigger, Thomas John Cahill. Issued week of Dec. 26—Armor plate, Hugh Savage; reloading machine for cartridges and shells, Silas G. Wray; disappearing gun carriage, Albert H. Emery; single trigger gun mechanism, John D. Russ; collapsible gun mount, Wilhelm Sonnenberg; controlling apparatus for submarine mines, Fritz Brück; tracer for projectiles, John B. Semple; sighting telescope, George N. Saegmuller and Albert Grohe. Issued week of Jan. 2, 1912—Repeating firearm, Charles A. Young; gun carriage, Karl Voller; elevating and sighting apparatus of field guns, George Thomas Buckham; counterweighted single trigger for double barrel guns, Alfred H. Worrest; single trigger mechanism for double barrel guns, Alfred H. Worrest; short base range finder, Harold Dennis Taylor.

We are all familiar with the pictures drawn by modern novelists of troops helplessly slaughtered by the rain of explosives from above. As a matter of fact, says the London Army and Navy Gazette, the action of explosives is so local that but little effect would be produced by dropping them on to a battlefield. It might be supposed that ordinary shrapnel bullets, scattered from a balloon, would be effective; but experiment has shown that their striking velocity is insufficient to disable a man. However, a French officer has now devised a projectile which promises to be more effective. This is a slender torpedo-shaped bullet, weighing one ounce, which, when dropped from a height of only 2,300 feet, acquires a striking velocity of 330 feet, which is sufficient to kill a man. It is calculated that a balloon of the German military type can carry 1,000 lbs. of explosives in addition to her crew. This would mean 16,000 of the new bullets, a quantity sufficient, if judiciously distributed, to cause considerable annoyance to troops below.

Attempts have been made by prominent gun manufacturers at Birmingham, England, to obtain walnut from the United States for gunstocks, but the wood has invariably been found unsuitable for the high class guns, and it has not heretofore been used for guns of poor quality. The difficulty is in the dark brown color without the yellow and light brown streaks, so attractive for gunstocks. The walnut used for British gunstocks has come from Italy, Switzerland and France. The last tree suitable for gunstocks in Italy has apparently been cut, so that the supply is now French, but the prices for the French walnut are going up so high that they may within a few years become prohibitive. The French walnut is more profitable for veneer than for gunstocks. It is likely that a situation will develop where American walnut gunstocks will be in demand.

The Edison storage battery, in which our readers have shown much interest, may be used to solve the railroad smoke problem. A Chicago press despatch of Jan. 7 reports that after two conferences with Thomas A. Edison Vice-President W. L. Park, of the Illinois Central Railroad, announced that the Edison storage battery locomotive seemed the solution of the terminal problem. Experiments will begin at once. A huge electric locomotive will be built, and if the present prospect materializes another year will see the beginning of the end of the Illinois Central's smoke nuisance. Edison will build a locomotive capable of handling 1,500 tons, the capacity of the present day passenger locomotive. The confidence of Mr. Park and his associates is strengthened by the success of storage battery cars, which the Erie has found to do more than was expected of them.

NEGLIGENCE.

Letter No. 13. Jan. 13, 1912.

Uncle Josh, in telling of the revival at Pumpkin Center, said, "Some nights pretty nigh 200 came forward to the mourning bench, and from the testimony they gave it seemed like more'n half of the population of Pumpkin Center ought to be in jail." If all the prunings of conscience that take place at this Season were reduced to writing, and published—

If all the woes of mankind are attributable to any one weakness, NEGLIGENCE covers it.

Orphan asylums, alms houses, divorce courts, railroad and other accidents, *junk piles*—all are monuments to this Ace of Human Frailty.

We boast of an advanced civilization. We preach the doctrine of self-control, and "providing against that day." As a matter of fact, nine-tenths of us are now overdue at our dentists. The last time we had a prolonged session with him—a session replete with rubber dams and other kinds spelled differently, we promised him and promised ourselves we would go around to see him about once every six months, and have our "grinders" looked over. We know, as well as we know anything, neglect of the teeth will result in suffering. We wait until a tooth "howls," and then want the dentist to go to work at 2 a.m.

Now, if we will persistently neglect our own machinery—a part that asserts itself—how much more prone are we to neglect something that cannot shout its displeasure?

Hence, the junk pile.

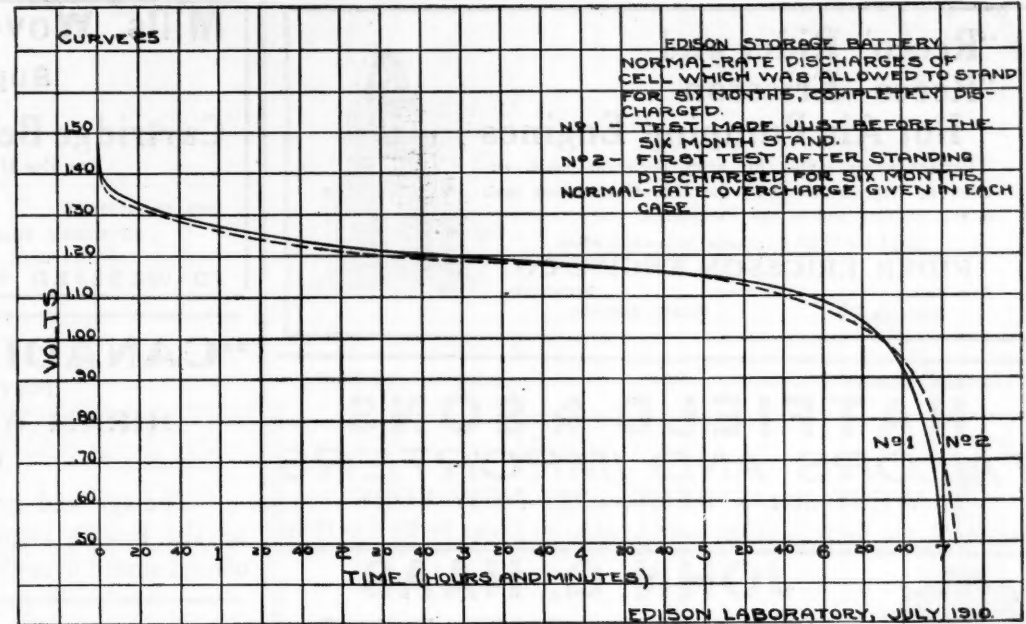
When Mr. Edison started in to provide a sure-enough storage battery, he had this predominant

trait of human nature more strongly in mind than any other. He wished to go Nature one better, and provide a set of teeth that can be neglected. A steel tank that can be left filled or empty, for protracted periods without taking it to pieces, and putting it up in curl papers. Something practical that can say to this Demon Negligence, "Go as far as you like for all I care, and when you think of it, dust me off and give me a drink now and then to prove there are no hard feelings."

Seeing is believing. Take a look at Curve No. 23, one of a collection Mr. Edison had made for his own information.

This Type A-4 150 ampere-hour (rating) Edison Cell was overcharged 15 hours at 30 amperes, and discharged to $\frac{1}{2}$ volt. Curve designated by "No. 1" was plotted from the performance.

It was then short-circuited and left standing for six months. The short-circuit was removed, and the cell was overcharged 15 hours at 30 amperes, and discharged at 30 amperes. Curve of performance plotted as per "No. 2."



In other words, the cell showed the same capacity after charge, at the end of six months standing totally idle, and neglected, that it did at the beginning of the six months.

Curve No. 48 shows performance of five B-4 Edison Cells which were installed on my automobile on May 1, 1910, for the purpose of furnishing

put on discharge, after adding about a pint of distilled water, to make up for that which had been evaporated and to bring the level of the solution to the proper height.

This battery is rated at 80 ampere-hours. After operating the Klaxon for 8½ months, it still retained 55 ampere-hours, as demonstrated when discharged to 5 volts—1 volt per cell.

The battery was then recharged and put back on the car January 20, 1911. It is still there. Shows a P.D. of 5¼ volts when operating the Klaxon. Has had no water or charge in one year. Original electrolyte still in it. I am going to let it remain, and see how long it will operate the Klaxon without attention. When it ceases to perform, I will advise you through these columns.

The battery has lasted longer than the odometer that was installed at the same time—May 1, 1910, so I cannot state accurately the mileage I travelled last year. My tire bills were on about the same basis as the year before, so I estimate 12,000 miles travel for the twelve months, to date.

Curve 23 is a record of performance of an Edison Type A-4 Cell, which was

given 28 cycles of normal charge and discharge, without the addition of water. The filling aperture was sealed by Mr. Edison personally. The abuse lowered the solution level to 2½ inches below the tops of the plates. The capacity of this 150 ampere-hour cell (rating), owing to idle plate surface, dropped to 146 ampere-hours. Then 395 C.C. (about 4/5 of a pint) of water were added to bring the solution to the proper height. The cell was given an overcharge, and the capacity on the next discharge was 185 ampere-hours. Having demonstrated this characteristic to his satisfaction, Mr. Edison ordered the cell removed from the circuit, at the end of the thirty-third cycle.

So much for the resistivity of the Edison Cell armor against the 24-inch projectile of "neglect." Next week I will tell you about the attack of the torpedo, "Doing things backwards."

To be continued next week.

Notice.—This is one continued story of 52 installments which began in the Issue of Oct. 21 of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. To avoid repetition, I am referring to cuts previously shown. It is therefore desirable that each Issue of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL be filed for reference.

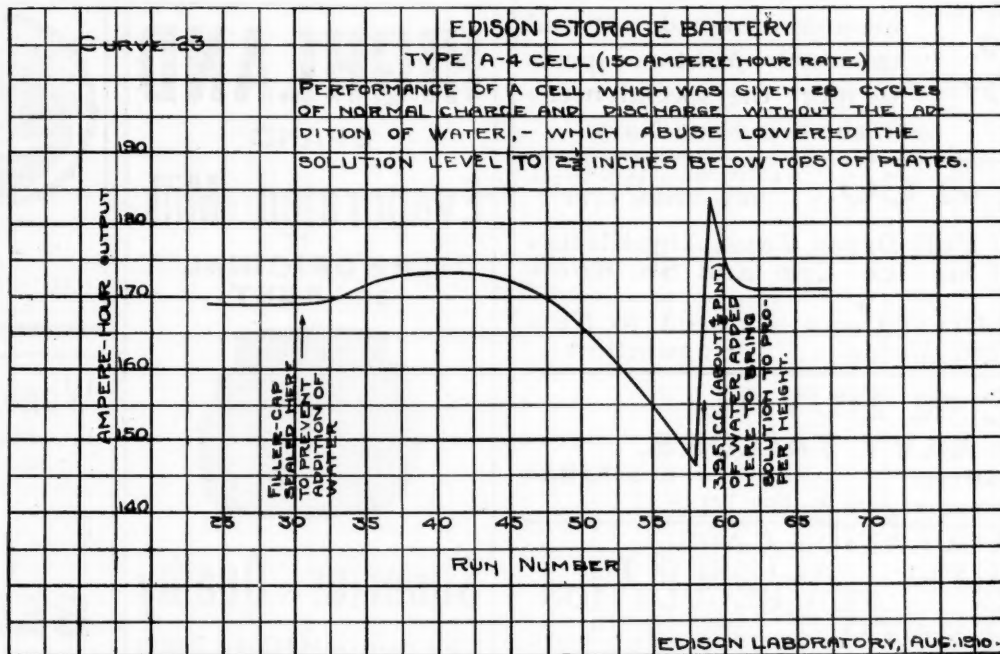
Respectfully,

MILLER REESE HUTCHISON,

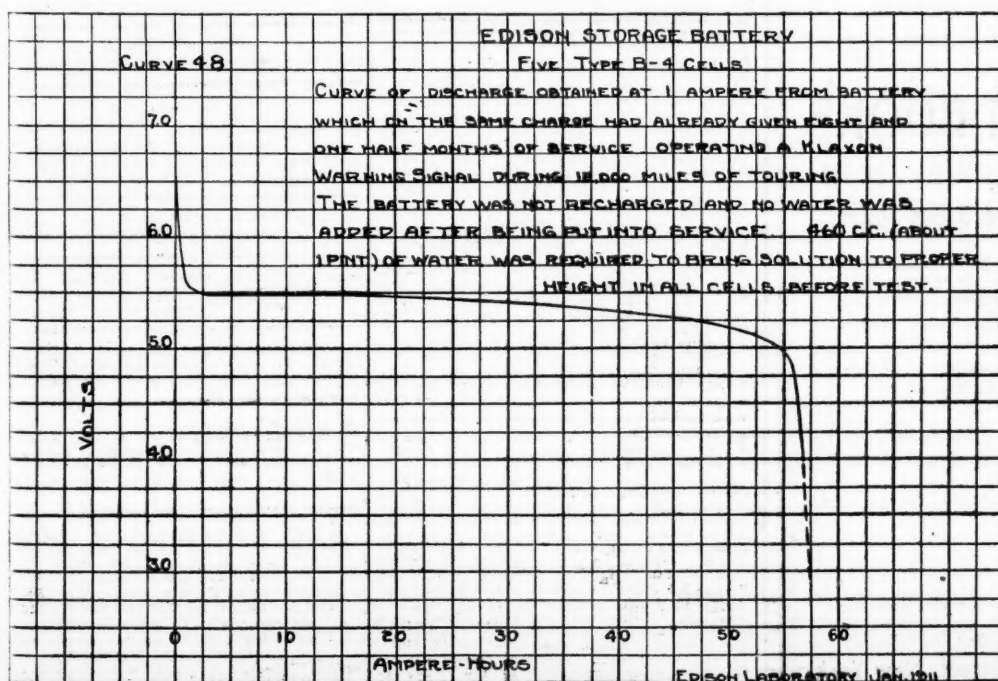
Chief Engineer and Personal Representative of
Thomas A. Edison.

EDISON STORAGE BATTERY COMPANY,
ORANGE, N.J.

DICTIONATED TO THE EDISON BUSINESS PHONOGRAPH.



current to operate my Klaxon warning signal. I drove the car 12,000 miles, up to January 15, 1911, using the battery whenever occasion required in city and country touring. Not once did I put water into or charge the battery. It was still performing excellently when removed January 15, 1911, and



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PROPOSALS will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., until 10 o'clock a.m., January 16, 1912, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y., a quantity of naval supplies, as follows: Sch. 3963: Blue flannel.—Sch. 4123: Jackknives.—Sch. 4186: Watch caps.—Sch. 4187: Mattresses.—Sch. 4225: Power-driven sewing machines.—Sch. 4230: Lead-covered wire, incandescent-lamp cord, fans.—Sch. 4232: Hand fire grenades.—Sch. 4233: Steel bolts and nuts, dark deck lanterns, blocks.—Sch. 4234: Medium steel angles.—Sch. 4235: Copper paint, marine rivet cement.—Sch. 4236: Spruce.—Sch. 4238: Conduit and fittings, electrical supplies.—Sch. 4239: Sheet rubber packing, asbestos fire felt, brass lamp feeders.—Sch. 4240: Woolen socks, cotton sheeting, china tableware. Applications for proposals should designate the schedules desired by number. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the navy pay office, New York, N.Y., or to the Bureau, T. J. COWIE, Paymaster-General, U.S.N. 1-8-12

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